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Thesis

~~AN ANALYSIS OF~~ PRISON JOURNALS

IN ~~OUR~~ NATIONAL AND STATE

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE UNITED STATES

by

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NIGHT IN THE CELL-HOUSE
By Ralph Chaplin[1]

Tier over tier, they rise to dizzy height--
The cells of men who know the world no more,
Silence intense from ceiling to the floor;
While through the window gleams a lone blue light
Which stabs the dark immensity of night.
The guard comes shuffling down the corridor,
Felt-shod, and ghostly like a shade of yore;
His key-ring jingles....and he glides from sight,
Oh to forget the prison and its scars,
And face the breeze where ocean meets the land,
To watch the foam-crests dance with silver stars,
While long green waves, come tumbling on the sand....
My brow is hot against the icy bars;
There is the smell of iron on my hand.

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[1] Ralph Chaplin, Prison Nocturne--Poem. Literary Digest (August 2, 1919), p. 48

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Chapter I

Introduction

As a foreword to this study, I would like to state that, in this country, material on the subject of prison journals is very limited--confined mostly to magazine articles, the Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the National Prison Association, writings of ex-convicts, and the prison journals themselves. Therefore, it was found necessary to supplement this limited bibliography with information obtained by sending out a questionnaire[1] to 266 of our national and state penal and correctional institutions. From this questionnaire, it was hoped to learn how many institutions have a journal or paper; the date of the first issue; by whom the work is done--inmates or officials; official restrictions on the nature of the material published; the rehabilitative value, if any, of these publications; the extent of outside circulation and to whom the publications go; and finally, if possible, to obtain a brief history of each publication.

The Official Directory, June, 1934, of State and National Correctional Institutions of the United States of America and Canada, compiled by the American Prison Association, was used. To this list of 263 institutions, the following were added, thus making a total of 266 institutions:

The House of Correction, Chicago, Illinois
The Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Kentucky
Newark City Home for Boys, Newark, New Jersey

These three institutions were added because they were listed, as publishing a prison journal, in typewritten lists sent to me by the American Prison Association and the New York Prison Association. This latter list included a partial list of prison magazines, compiled from the 1930 list of the New York Prison Association and the 1934 list from the Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts.

A self-addressed, stamped envelope and a brief letter, explaining the purpose of the inquiry were sent with each questionnaire.

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[1] See Page 133 of thesis for a copy of the questionnaire.

To the first letter sent out, 211 institutions replied. A month later, a second inquiry was sent out to the remaining 55 institutions. Answers to this inquiry were finally received from all but 21 institutions. As a next step, in an effort to secure a 100% report, letters of inquiry were sent to the State Commissions or Departments of Correction in those states, in which there were institutions from which there were still no replies to the questionnaire. Finally, after these three attempts, there remained but 13 institutions, from which no word had been received. As a last effort to secure the necessary information, a list of these institutions was sent to Mr. Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, asking him if he knew whether or not these institutions published institutional papers. He kindly referred my letter to The Osborne Association, Inc., and they were able to furnish me with some information for all but the following institutions:

Ferris Industrial School of Delaware
Maryland Industrial Home for Colored Girls
New Mexico Industrial School
South Carolina State Reformatory for Negro Boys
South Carolina Industrial School for Girls

Thus out of 266 institutions, information was secured for 258. Of the remaining 8, there is no information for the 5 just listed. Of the other 3, we have the following information:

Massachusetts Prison Camp and Hospital--no longer in existence
Georgia Juvenile Industrial Farm for Negroes--not under the jurisdiction of the State Prison Commission
West Virginia Industrial School for Colored Boys--the letter of inquiry sent to them was returned by the postoffice authorities--they were unable to locate the institution

Now let us consider briefly some statements as to the composition of our prison population taken as a whole and of conditions which prevail generally within the institutions.

> "In the hundred or more State and Federal prisons and reformatories (not to mention city and county jails and workhouses for short-term prisoners) there are over 100,000 prisoners. The great majority of them are young men and women in their twenties and thirties and the average age is dropping steadily....It is certain, however, that a very considerable percentage of our adult prisoners are virtually illiterate and that nearly 75% of them have gone no farther than the sixth grade in formal schooling. Some of them have had little schooling except in juvenile penal institutions....In this population, there is a large group of the mentally deficient. Their educational "ceiling" is low."[1]

And to the above statements, we will add that our prison population is "a heterogeneous group, having nothing in common save that every man has been convicted of a violation of a criminal statute....It is made up of individuals with widely varying social and occupational backgrounds, educational attainments, mental capacity, special interests and future possibilities...."[2]

> "Of those in charge of the educational programs of the prisons and reformatories for men throughout the country, I should rate less than one-half dozen as competent to set up and direct the type of program the institution needs. More than that number are doing good work but within decided limits. A few others have ability but have had no training for the direction of educational work and have had little experience outside of grade school teaching...inexpert direction, starvation-ration appropriations, and a view of education which allows grade school teaching of little more than the three R's to pass as an educational program."[3]

With these statements before us, we begin to speculate and wonder what a study and an analysis of prison journals in our American institutions will reveal. What manner of publications can possibly be produced in institutions with a population so educationally handicapped as well as the additional handicaps of ineffective personnels and weak educational programs.

But before proceeding with this study of prison journals in the United States, I would like to quote in part two interesting articles which I discovered in my search for literature on prison journals. The first article illustrates what can

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[1] Austin H. MacCormick, "Light in Dark Places," Adult Education I, (April, 1929), pp. 129-141.

[2] R. A. McGee, "Education in the New Penology," Industrial Arts and Vocational Education (November, 1933), pp. 237-239.

[3] Austin H. MacCormick, op. cit., pp. 129-141.

be done even under the most adverse conditions. The second article illustrates that unusual literary talent, dormant behind prison walls, may be stimulated to activity, under competent guidance.

In the March 27, 1856, issue of The Leisure Hour (London), we find the following interesting account of a convict journal:

> "On the last vessels freighted by our government for the transport of convicts to the southern hemisphere was the "Pestonjee Bomanjee" which sailed for Van Diemen's Land in the spring of 1852, having on board 291 prisoners condemned to exile. Daniel Ritchie, Esq., was appointed surgeon superintendent of the vessel; and having first made the necessary arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners and crew, he immediately began devising means for the turning of the leisure of the long voyage before them to a useful purpose. With this view, he proposed and carried out the establishment of a weekly journal to be edited by himself, and to contain the select contributions of such convicts as chose to confide to him either samples of their literary talents or records of their personal experiences.
>
> "Having no printing office to resort to, the journal had to be transcribed, and for this duty a volunteer was found who wrought with the utmost energy and enthusiasm during the fourteen weeks of the journal's existence, lashing his body with ropes to his desk when the heavy gales would otherwise have prevented his sitting at his task and writing on in defiance of the storm.
>
> "The plan, under the management of the practical and philanthropic surgeon, succeeded to admiration, and became not merely a source of harmless and agreeable interest, but a means both of mental and moral improvement. That, in addition to these advantages, it exercised a beneficial influence on the spirits and health of all on board, there can be no doubt. How it was relished by the unhappy and misguided men for whose especial use it was designed, may be learned from the following lines by one of the contributors describing the Journal of the convict ship:
>
> '"Articles, sketches, tales, and deep essays,
> Adventures perilous through devious ways;
> News of the week, bon-mots of sparkling wit,
> Cram fourteen weekly numbers closely writ.
> Even the Muses, from their domicile
> On dread Parnassus, deigned to grant a smile.
> Poems occasional, such a monstrous load!
> With lofty epic, elegy, and ode,
> Grace many a page, as flowers the verdant lawn,
> When bright and blushing in the dewy dawn.
> Along the deck what consternation spread,
> As Wednesday, fading, drooped its weary head,
> When, worn with toil, the Editor, appears,
> Journal in hand, amid his anxious peers.
> 'The Journal's out,' becomes the general cry.

From all their sports see eager numbers fly.
The fiddler, who erewhile did most conspire,
Like mighty Orpheus with his magic lyre,
To charm their griefs, forsaken stands alone;
Amazed he turns, his votaries all are gone,
And quick assembling, all in jovial crews,
Are breathless listening to hear the news."

"The quality of the literature produced by a band of men culled from the gaols, and undergoing the doom of felons, and many of whom, but for the repeal of laws which most of us are old enough to remember, would have expatiated their offenses on the scaffold, is necessarily not of the highest order....."[1]

The second article is on "Prison Poetry" which appeared in the January 28, 1893 issue of "All The Year Round"--a weekly journal, at one time edited and conducted by Charles Dickens. There was no name attached to this article, so I am unable to identify the author, who writes as follows:

"However much the bodily movements of men may be limited, and their freedom of action restricted by imprisonment, it but little effects the freedom of their mind. Adversity and confinement may for a time depress the mental faculties, but they can not entirely rob any man of his thinking capacity.

"Nothing more strongly corroborates this fact than the innumerable outpourings, both prose and poetical, which have been produced by men and women during their days of imprisonment.....

"It is not difficult to find an explanation of so much prison literature. Not infrequently the prisoner is left with nothing to occupy his attention but the fancies of his imagination and the stern facts of his solitary surroundings. To minds which must think, such a condition is the very mine of ideas for it is in solitude--that thought is born and nurtured. In this way, for lack of other occupation, many have been led, during their days of incarceration, to while away the time in writing down their thoughts. Some not privileged with the conveniences of paper, pens, and ink, have scratched upon their prison walls the ideas which rose before their minds and found expression in words. Who can tell, but for the solitude of the prison life of Bunyan, the world might never have possessed that most priceless of prison productions, the "Pilgrim's Progress.".....

"But all the prison poetry of which there is a record has not been pondered over and produced by such illustrious prisoners as those already named. Probably the mass of prison poetry which has been written on stools and bed-posts, and scratched on prison walls, far exceeds that which has found expression on paper and many a "mute inglorious Milton" has begun and finished his poetical career with these "lost to sight" productions."[2]

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1 "Convict Literature," Leisure Hour. (March 27, 1852) p. 234

2 "Prison Poetry," All The Year Round. (January 28, 1893) p. 89

After this rather lengthy introduction, with its devious bypaths, let us now proceed with an analysis of prison journals and newspapers in our national and state penal and correctional institutions.

Chapter II

Opinions of U. S. Prison Officials on Prison Publications (1870-1933)

This Chapter will consist of excerpts quoted directly from the Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the National Prison Association. These excerpts will be arranged chronologically in order to show the trend of opinions expressed by our prison officials on prison publications from 1870-1933.

The purpose of this Chapter is to show that the subject of prison journalism is not a new topic for discussion among our prison officials and that many of them have been deeply interested in it for a long period of time.

1870

In the Proceedings for this year, we find an interesting paper on "The Question of a Prison Newspaper."[1] Mr. Chandler, in the ponderous style of his day, introduces his subject with the following remarks:

> "The question of a paper or gazette for prisons has been considered worthy of a special thesis, as including a proposition for ameliorating the condition of prisoners, and hence entirely consistent with the views of those whose charities are specially exerted in behalf of the incarcerated, and who look to this convention for the enlargement of existing means by the proposal of new plans of doing good in that direction."

Mr. Chandler then continues his paper as follows:

> "....Is the establishment of a gazette for the special use of prisoners practicable? and, if practicable, is it desirable? Can the work be accomplished? and, if accomplished, will it promote the great object in view?.....Can a newspaper, specially designed for the use of prisoners, be made of considerable moral use? If so, it ought to be established by any available means, and sustained at any cost....
>
> "Now what is wanted for the class of persons in whose behalf this essay is written, is neither a political nor a religious paper, in the technical sense; but a paper which shall give the current news of the day in a terse, telling, picturesque style, with all corrupting and therefore all objectionable details eliminated; and which shall embody and set forth, with suitable illustrations, and with enforcements drawn from actual life, those

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[1] Joseph R. Chandler, "The Question of a Prison Newspaper," Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the American Prison Association (1870), pp. 299-310

"great, fundamental, universal principles in religion and morals, which are common to all churches and all sects that receive and reverence the scriptures as the word of God....Still, all the objects to be accomplished in these directions through the establishment of a prison newspaper may be attained by other agencies--the school, the library, the lessons of the Chaplain.....But there is one end that can not be secured, and that is the supreme raison d'etre--the final and controlling argument--for the prison newspaper. It is this: A knowledge of passing events, of the questions and strifes that enlist men's tongues and pens of the habits of thought and action unwrought into the life of the hour, of the opinions that prevail in society, of the principles and modes of business and labor--in a word, contact of some kind with the living world is essential to fit any man to enter successfully into the keen revalues that mark the civilization of this busy, bustling, progressive age. A man without this knowledge would be as unfit for the rough encounters of actual, daily life in existing society, as Rip Van Winkle....And, in point of fact, Rip Van Winkles are emerging from our convict prisons every day in the year.

"A carefully, skillfully, ably edited newspaper made with special reference to the prisoner's circumstances and needs would go far to meet this want and qualify him for a return to the world.

"As regards the religious and moral lessons conveyed by the proposed gazette, they must be of such a character and conceived and set forth in such a spirit as not to wound the conscience or offend the taste of any prisoner. Nor, indeed, is there any necessity for this. I would say to the conductor of the prison journal: Treat with the prisoner as if he had foundation for treaties; treat him as if he were worth saving; treat him gently with regard to his past offenses; treat him prudently with regard to his established opinions; treat his weaknesses with forbearance; treat his prejudices with consideration; treat even his superstitions as if they had some foundation."

It should be said at this point that daily or weekly newspapers were not allowed officially in the prisons because they contained uncensored criminal news. There were also current at this time, criticisms of many of the biased and one-sided religious magazines which were allowed circulation among the prisoners. Hence this essay of Mr. Chandler's was an earnest plea for a prison newspaper of selected subject matter.

In a discussion, which followed Mr. Chandler's paper, we find the following statement by Dr. Wines:[1]

"....I am in favor of a newspaper prepared expressly for prisoners, from which everything not proper for their eye should be excluded. In my view, prisoners ought to be informed of the current events of the day, to prepare them to meet successfully the battle of life when they go out."

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[1] Dr. E. C. Wines, op. cit., p. 493

Thus after a lengthy discussion the Prison Congress of 1870 passed the following declaration on the value of a prison newspaper:[1]

> "In previous propositions, we have declared our judgment as to the value of education in prisons and the importance and self-respect of the convict; we now add to the declaration of our belief that both these ends would be materially served by the establishment, under competent editorial guidance, of a weekly newspaper designed for and adapted to, the wants of imprisoned criminals. Any man removed for years from active participation in the affairs of life, must have some facility of this sort to enable him to keep pace with passing events. In the nature of things it must be difficult, if not impossible, for a person, after the seclusion of a long imprisonment to succeed in the competitions of life; and it seems a duty of society to fortify his purposes and chances of amendment by affording him, during his incarceration, such a knowledge of the world and its doings as may be requisite to success. No better means to this end occurs to us than the general diffusion among prisoners of a newspaper of the character here suggested."

1884

In the Proceedings for this year, Mr. Z. R. Brockway, in speaking of a paper in Elmira Reformatory, New York, says:[2]

> "A printing press is indispensable to the prison school. It is running all the time....I must say here that we have shut out during the eight school months all literature of every kind except what we supply from our library. We can not admit daily papers, because we can not admit criminal news. We print in our press a four page and sometimes an eight page paper which is a newspaper containing news gathered from all the other papers. I write a little editorial for it occasionally on some things that ought or ought not to be. We print a sort of summary of our marking and it appears to be the best possible way of approaching the minds of those people on this subject, better than to gather them together and speak to them. I do not know what will come of it; it has only been in existence since January, and by and by we will make a daily of it--certainly a weekly. The prisoners write for that paper short, condensed articles on topics connected with the school. They are inclined to write too much for it. We get out some very bright things."

1886

In the Proceedings for this year, we find the following address by Superintendent Gardiner Tufts of the Massachusetts State Reformatory:[3]

> "As an additional, literary, and moral agency, we publish weekly a twelve-page paper. It is not great in size or perhaps

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1 American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1870), p. 564
2 American Prison Association. (1884), p. 202
3 American Prison Association. (1886), p. 157

"in ability; but it serves as a medium of communication of the purposes of administration and mutual help. Through it the administration suggests, advises and instructs. Whatever there is of it and to it, it is wholly the production of the reformatory, save what therein is selected from other writings."

1895

In the Proceedings for this year, we find that the following interesting paper "The Model Prison Paper" was read:[1]

"Some discussion has been carried on recently in institution papers, involving the question, "What is a model institution paper?" It seems to us that such discussion ought to be instructive, and ought to help raise the character of all papers published within prison walls for the benefit of prisoners.

"We respectfully offer a few hints as to our own idea of what such a paper should be:

1. It should be excelled by no paper anywhere, secular or religious, in seeking to promote righteousness. If any paper ought to honor all the Ten Commandments, and the two great commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount, and every other sermon like it, that paper is the prison paper. It should be clean from beginning to end. It should be courteous and fair, and, like the bread of the prison kitchen, it should be thoroughly wholesome.

2. It ought to be, as much as possible, the work of prisoners. By this we mean that prisoners should be encouraged and urged, and sometimes possibly constrained, to do all the work of the papers, so far as it is practicable that they should do so.

3. The prison paper should be adapted to the age, rank, condition, circumstances and prospects of the prisoners in that particular prison where it is printed.

4. If the resources of the prison allowed of its being done economically, our impression is strongly in favor of an illustrated paper.

5. A prison paper should have, we think, if possible, a genuine paid circulation. A large prison should naturally have, we think, enough friends outside, including parents of prisoners, who might feel disposed to pay for it, to maintain a genuine newspaper circulation. But failing in that, the prison should not claim to be what it is not, nor claim the privileges of second-class matter in the mails.

6. A model prison newspaper is far more than simply a reprint of selected matter, however excellent. The purpose of a prison paper is not simply to reprint reading matter, or to keep the prison printers busy, or to have a weekly card to send out in the name of the prison.

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[1] American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1895), pp. 157-160

"7. A prison paper should present and discuss, as far as need be, the news of the day. A prisoner who reads the prison paper very long should find himself, when he goes out, very well posted upon public matters. He should not only know something about events of large significance and of general interest that have happened, but also he should know the nature and the bearing of them. This can all be presented in a prison paper sufficiently to give every prisoner who reads it a considerable knowledge of the progress of the world.

8. We believe that a prison paper should have a personality about it, the same as any other paper. It should represent distinctly the spirit of the institution. The same spirit, reforming, vitalizing, educating, sympathetic, that is breathing all through the prison, should especially breathe through the prison paper.

9. A prison paper should be strictly non-partisan in politics, and scrupulously impartial as between the denominations in religion.

10. As respects the purity of its purpose and the thoroughness of its work, a prison paper should be one of the best papers in the world."

Following the reading of this paper, there was a discussion in which Dr. Wey, Prison Surgeon of Elmira Reformatory of New York, made these remarks:[1]

"A prison paper should present a clean digest of important current news. Frequent editorials of a high class are important. One good one is better than half a dozen weak paragraphs. Reviews of good books would serve an excellent purpose. Hygienic articles, properly prepared, would also be of very great use."

Secretary Byers of Ohio contributed to the discussion by saying that he thought that a prison paper should be edited with especial care, and that the "wild west" style of selections, communications and articles, should be studiously avoided.[2]

Chaplain Albert of Minnesota thought that some of the papers that are published, would gain if they made more careful note of the Sunday services held in the prison. He thought also that the prison paper should be characterized by an uplifting force.[3]

Therefore we see that at this 1895 Congress of the Prison Association nothing unfriendly was said toward prison papers and that apparently every one believed in a good prison paper.

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[1] American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1895), p. 159
[2] Ibid., p. 160
[3] Ibid., p. 160

1897

The following Resolution was adopted by the Chaplains' Association at the Congress in 1897:[1]

> "Resolved, Secondly: That we respectfully urge upon prison wardens and prison commissioners, and higher prison authorities, the importance of all practicable education in prison, of good prison schools, of prison papers so conducted as to develop and strengthen a good public opinion in the prison, and especially of all those forms of moral and religious appeal which tend to develop in officers a well-considered sympathy for prisoners, and which stimulate the spiritual value of the prisoners themselves."

1900

In the Congress of 1900, Mr. C. V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons of New York State speaks as follows:[1]

> "As an auxiliary to the educational system of the prisons and with a view to giving employment and thought occupation to the prisoners during the hours in which they are locked in their cells, which is the most trying period of the prison day, and the one most productive of evil results if passed in idleness, we established in Sing Sing prison, nearly two years ago, and have since issued bi-weekly a twenty-six page paper which is edited and printed entirely by convicts and which contains no article of any kind except those composed and furnished by the inmates of the prisons under my charge. This paper--which is, I believe, the largest prison paper printed, and the only one contributed to exclusively by prisoners--is distributed among the inmates of the institutions mentioned, and has been found exceedingly helpful as an aid to discipline; and as an educational influence it is invaluable.
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> "When the subject of publishing a paper in the prisons was first considered, it was suggested that its contents be made of articles taken from newspapers and periodicals, and a copy was prepared from such matters and submitted to me. While I saw that such a paper would furnish entertainment for the prisoners, and in a measure keep them informed as to current events and the program of affairs, it occurred to me that a publication exclusively contributed to by the prisoners would be more helpful in its effect; the preparation of the articles would afford much educational occupation and would tend to the mental development of the writers. Following out this idea, and as an experiment, the result of which was variously estimated, the first copy of the "Star of Hope" was issued. The success it has made and the beneficial results it has produced are, I am happy to say, much greater than I had dared to expect. Copies of the "Star of Hope" were shown at the Paris Exposition this summer, and I am informed by one of our New York State Commissioners that the authorities in charge of the French prisons were so impressed with its value as an educational medium that they have decided to

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[1] C. V. Collins, "Education as an Element of Reform in Prisons," Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the American Prison Association (1900), pp. 219-220

See also Pages 22-24 of thesis for a comparison of history of Star of Hope

to issue a like paper in their prisons."

1901

In the Proceedings for this year, there is a Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline in which C. C. McLaughlin, Warden, State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin, speaks as follows:[1]

> "In the matter of comparative mental ability or education as between officers and men, the question arises as to how far the prison newspaper, edited by convicts, may be detrimental to prison discipline in the covert slurs, innuendos, hints and pointers which may be conveyed by one "inmate" to those who best understand them, while appearing only as bits of humor to the uninitiated who wear blue coats and brass buttons. Too great care can not be exercised in controlling and limiting such opportunities. A bit of poor poetry by No. 99, which in topic and phraseology is remindful of questionable resorts, or treats with half-apologetic sentimentality of the phases of life found therein; or the narration of the incidents of a criminal career by No. 77, half-boastful, half-regretful, in which details of execution are explicitly made, have a far worse moral effect than the works of the worst "nickel library," and such contributors, or the paper into which such contributions creep."

Following these remarks, there was a general discussion in which Mr. S. J. Barrows speaks as follows:[2]

> "I hope the suggestion that has been made with reference to prison journalism will be heeded. It is a subject concerning which I receive a good many inquiries from abroad. People are much interested to know that we have so many prison papers in the United States and some of them are conducted with much ability.
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> "One paper printed in Oregon is published by a prisoner who wrote to me about it and told me that he furnished all the money, did all the work, supplied all the articles; that he had had no help, or very little, from any of the officers and that what contributions they made did not, after all amount to anything. Some of these papers need very judicious editing. We have a paper in New York that Mr. Collins thinks is exercising a wide influence, called the "Star of Hope." We know what is done in Concord and Charlestown and Elmira in the way of issuing good papers. I hope that sometime we may have a discussion on prison papers."

1908

In the Proceedings for this year, we find a record of the following remarks, by Mr. William H. Moyer, Atlanta, Georgia:[3]

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[1] American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1901) pp. 179-180
[2] American Prison Association, op. cit., p. 183
[3] American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1908) p. 87

"On the contrary, I strongly urge the wisdom of keeping the prisoners thoroughly informed regarding all current events which would be elevating and educational, and useful to them when again they are free....A careful and discriminating officer to whom should be assigned the duty of supplying proper information, can find thousands of interesting and elevating subjects in high-class newspapers, magazines, books and periodicals, and the labor of selecting these subjects and making them known to the prisoners can bring no greater reward in any other field of prison work."

1915

In the Proceedings for this year is found an article, "Reasonable Wants of the Prisoner," by Orville L. Kiplinger, Chaplain, Indiana State Prison, from which the following is quoted:[1]

"Yet another longing of the prisoners is for a prison newspaper that will give him all the worth-while news or for an uncensored newspaper from the outside and a far more liberal writing privilege....Would it not be far better to let the men have accurate reports as published in the press than to feed their minds on reports that creep among them in details so lurid and colored that the yellowest sensational Police Gazette accounts would read like a Sunday School Paper in comparison?"

1916

In the Proceedings for this year, there is a paper entitled "Prison Discipline," from which the following is quoted:[2]

"I think that the State of Illinois--in fact any State--ought to print at its own expense a daily newspaper that can be admitted into every penal and correctional institution. This paper should contain such news as could properly be admitted without things that are harmful."

In the Proceedings from 1917 through 1933, there was not sufficient evidence to indicate that the prison officials were very much concerned with the question of a prison journal or paper during these years. Possibly this statement is explainable by the following facts gleaned from the returns to the questionnaire:

From 1917 through 1929, there were only 20 papers issued for the first time--of these years, 1917, 1919, 1921 show no figures.

Of course, these figures are not to be taken as conclusive, since, as it will appear later in this paper, the date of the first issue of 12 publications is not known.

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1 American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1915), p. 253
2 American Prison Association. Proceedings of the Annual Congress. (1916), p. 69

But surely the Proceedings of the Annual Congress for 1934 will bring forth some discussion on prison journals. The questionnaire further reveals that during the years 1930 through 1934, 48 publications made their first appearance--50% of this number in 1933 and 1934.

Thus from these excerpts from the Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the American Prison Association, we see that some progressive prison officials were genuinely interested in the need of a prison journal or newspaper--even as early as 1870. Yet, on the other hand, there were many others who were so hampered by conservative opinions and beliefs that they were unable to accept prison journalism on a broad scale. Furthermore there was and still is the prevailing opinion to regard prisons as institutions for punishment rather than as mediums to provide educational and rehabilitative opportunities--a prison journal should surely be considered as one of these opportunities.

Chapter III

The History of Some of the Prison Publications

In this Chapter, we will trace the history of prison publications in the Massachusetts penal institutions through excerpts quoted from the Annual Reports of the administrative heads of these institutions. These reports are included in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Correction from 1885-1933.[1]

Some years will be omitted for the following reasons:

1. either the reports contained a repetition of statements in previous reports, or,

2. because no mention was made of the publications.

In addition there will be presented some historical information concerning the "Star of Hope" of Sing Sing Prison, New York. In this material, mention will be made of other prison publications, in existence at the time the "Star of Hope" was flourishing. For this information, we are indebted to a magazine article by an ex-inmate--#1500 of Sing Sing Prison, New York.

1885

The first prison publication in Massachusetts was "Our Paper" which made its initial appearance in 1885 at the State Reformatory, Concord. In the annual report of the Superintendent of this institution, we find the following information:[2]

> "The first number of a weekly publication, for the benefit of the prisoners, entitled "Our Paper" was issued May 30. It was at first a four-page sheet. August 23, it was enlarged to eight pages and has since been so issued each week. Its circulation is among the prisoners and officers, each receiving a copy. A few copies are sent abroad from the office. It contains original and selected matter. The prisoners have furnished some interesting and valuable contributions in poetry and prose....
>
> ""Our Paper" seems to be prized by the prisoners. It is to some extent the vehicle of their thoughts, and a channel through which the Superintendent and moral instructor communicate. The typographical appearance is a great credit to the Reformatory office, where it is printed, those who work upon it having learned the business here. Its circulation outside the reformatory is getting

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[1] Annual Report of the Commissioner of Correction, Department of Correction, Massachusetts--see Bibliography for changes in the title of this public document.
[2] Ibid., 1885, pp. 40-41

"quite large, through the sending of it by prisoners to friends. We esteem such a circulation favorable to that interest in prisoners by relatives, which is promotive of reform."

In this same report, the Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Batt, makes the following statements on "Our Paper":[1]

"....an agency of the greatest value, far reaching and influencing public sentiment of the reformatory.

"....But besides all this, the paper has been a constant recognition of the existence of public sentiment here and of its omnipotence, so to speak, in the reformatory and elsewhere. The paper, conducted as it has been, has had great power of moral appeal in elevating the tone of public opinion throughout this particular community....The satisfaction which they find, however, in the perusal of "Our Paper" probably lessens somewhat the circulation of other papers."

1886

In his annual report for this year, the Superintendent of the State Reformatory writes as follows:[2]

"As an additional literary and moral agency, we publish weekly a twelve-page paper. It is not great in size, nor perhaps in ability, but it serves as a medium of communication and as a mutual help. Through it the administration suggests, advises and instructs. Whatever there is of it and to it, it is wholly the production of the Reformatory, save what therein is selected from other writings."

1887

The Superintendent of the State Reformatory, in his report for this year, writes as follows concerning the paper at his institution:[3]

"In considering means to an end in this Reformatory we can not overlook "Our Paper." It is now well advanced toward the close of its third volume. It was issued each week of the year just past, with 12 pages. The weekly number of copies printed was between nine and ten hundred. Each inmate and officer receives a copy. Copies are sent to official persons in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and to some ex-prisoners. To the circulation thus obtained is to be added about 600 copies sent out by prisoners, after they have read them, to their friends. The paper each week contains reports of the sermons, services, lectures or addresses of the week; reports of all society meetings, and, as other original matter, it has editorials, local items and communications in prose and poetry. Through the medium of the paper the Superintendent expresses his view, and the moral instructor enlarges his opportunities. During a considerable portion of the year the Women's Christian Temperance Union occupied

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1 op. cit., (1885), pp. 49-50
2 op. cit., (1886), pp. 20-41
3 op. cit., (1887), pp. 23-24

"a column or more of each paper concerning temperance. Judicious selections complete its pages....Altogether, we count it an efficient agency in reformatory work."

From the Instructor's Report for this same Institution, we find the following:[1]

"....It is circulated far more widely than ever before, and from the increasing number of ex-prisoners scattered over the land, the request is constantly coming, "Please send me 'Our Paper,'" coupled with such testimonials as these, "I want to know what the societies are doing;" "It does me good;" "It helps me to keep out of the rum shops," etc."

1888

In the Superintendent's annual report for the state reformatory for this year, the Chaplain writes as follows concerning "Our Paper":[2]

"....It rebukes the sins of prisoners, quickens their consciences, warms their hearts, and cheers their lives. It does much beside."

1890

In his annual report for this year, the Superintendent of the state reformatory writes as follows:[3]

"....During the session of the Legislature of 1890, the edition of the paper was enlarged so as to supply each representative of the people with a copy for their better information concerning this reformatory."

1892

The Superintendent in his annual report for this year writes as follows concerning the paper at the Reformatory:[4]

"The paper for the printing of "Our Paper" has been furnished since 1885 until the present year by the Secretary of the Commonwealth under Chapter 319, Acts of 1885. By a ruling of the present Secretary we were excluded from benefits of this act so far as the paper for the printing of "Our Paper" is concerned. I recommend that an amendment be asked for which will allow us to procure paper for this purpose under that act. I am assured by the Secretary that he will favor such an amendment."

1900

In the Warden's annual report for the State Prison at Charlestown, for this year, we find the following:[5]

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[1] op. cit., (1887), p. 56
[2] op. cit., (1888), pp. 133-134
[3] op. cit., (1890), p. 137
[4] op. cit., (1892), p. 130
[5] op. cit., (1900), p. 51

"There is an earnest effort prevalent at the present time to profit and quicken the mental conditions existing in this community by means of a manuscript monthly newspaper, wholly the work of prisoners to which is wished the fullest success."

1902

In the Superintendent's report for this year, the Chaplain of the State Prison at Charlestown writes as follows:[1]

"The "Mentor" is a real quickener and minister to improvement of the mental existence of the prison. As the stone thrown into the pond starts waves that will reach the shore, so this monthly publication by the prisoners stirs their actual life. Classes are conducted by its columns in music, language, mathematics, penmanship, etc., comprising more than 250 men. In its influence, it enlarges as well as absorbs intellectually the school and methods of study in, or by means of the library."

1904

In the Superintendent's annual report for this year, the Chaplain of the State Prison at Charlestown furnishes a most interesting account of the "Mentor." He writes as follows:[2]

"The "Mentor" has risen like a sun of life on our prison world as was hoped, stimulating, inspiring and correcting mental existence and accomplishments to a degree that perhaps very few foresaw or could expect. It is the product solely of prison mentality, and by the mimeograph made possible to the reading by every prisoner. The school of correspondence came into being through forces represented in the "Mentor."

"In the Exposition at St. Louis, now on, the "Mentor," with the school of correspondence stands as the star of our educational hope, and stands here, a challenge to intellectual activity and renewal, steadiness in life and character, stirring the prisoner to thought of better grade and good mental work. It is gratifying to learn that the educational exhibit of the prison has been awarded at the Exposition the grand prize, and the school of correspondence with the "Mentor" a gold medal."

1915

In the Superintendent's report for this year, the Chaplain at the State Reformatory comments on "Our Paper" as follows:[3]

"....While the policy of this paper is to select the best that we can find in current literature, our columns are open to any and all of our men who are able to write something worth while. Many

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[1] op. cit., (1902), p. 16
[2] op. cit., (1904), p. 17
[3] op. cit., (1915), pp. 49-50

"excellent stories, editorials, and letters, written by the inmates, have been published during the past year. Some of them have been reprinted in other institutional papers throughout the country."

In the Superintendent's report for the State Prison, for this year, we find that a change has been introduced in the printing of the "Mentor": The Chaplain writes as follows:[1]

"The "Mentor," our prison paper is now printed instead of being mimeographed as formerly. It is edited by an inmate, under the supervision of the Chaplain and religious instructor, and the men find in it a ready medium for the publication of their ideas on various subjects. In its general makeup and its literary standard it has attained a high place among similar publications in the country, and is a most welcome monthly visitor."

1922

In the Warden's report for the State Prison at Charlestown for this year, Chaplain writes as follows:[2]

"The "Mentor," our monthly magazine, contributed to, edited, and printed by the inmates, is acknowledged by competent authority to be one of the leading prison papers of the country....Its pages are open for frank discussion of topics of local and general interest, encouragement always being given to the interchange of thought in the shape of original contributions, many of which are unique, interesting, and instructive. The magazine is distributed among the inmate population and is exchanged with similar publications throughout the country. Its object is a bid for unity of purpose, an effort for the accomplishment of the possible best for every man, an extending of the hand of such as can help our life, leading to better mental activity, providing a diversion from the monotony of mental inaction to the better elevation of the pleasing use of the power of thought and expression."

1930

In the report of the Superintendent of the State Colony at Norfolk, for this year, we find the following information concerning "The Colony":[3]

"In August, the first issue of "The Colony" was published. It was the joint product of the Staff and Council and aimed at giving such a record of events and reflecting the joys and the sorrows, the ups and the downs of life as "The Colony" finds it, that you will be glad we have come. Its editorial policy was announced in its first issue as follows:

""We will not drool; we will not whine; we will not moralize. We shall try to be interesting; we shall try to laugh that we may not weep; and above all we shall be ourselves."

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1 op. cit., (1915), p. 21
2 op. cit., (1922), p. 30
3 op. cit., (1930), p. 40-41

"As a literary publication it would not rank high but as another factor in building community loyalty, it has already taken hold."

1931

In the Superintendent's report for the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, for this year, we find the following:[1]

"The Colony newspaper grew from a mimeographed sheet issued now and then to a four-page printed fortnightly with a print shop of its own. Most of the equipment of the shop was donated by friends of the Colony in recognition of the efforts put forth by the men. Incidentally the shop has printed all of the forms in use by the institution."

1932

In the Superintendent's report for the State Reformatory for Women, the recreation supervisor writes as follows, concerning a writing club, which had been formed at the institution:[2]

"Members are encouraged to seek an objective expression of their interests and experiences. In some instances this has proved a valuable aid in re-establishing emotional stability and in others it has proved of diagnostic value."

1933

In the Superintendent's report for the State Reformatory for Women, we find that the Writing Club referred to in the 1932 Report has "developed into a poetry class and published "The Seed," a collection of poems written by the members."[3]

For this same year, the Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Concord writes as follows concerning "Our Paper":[4]

"....a letter just received from a former inmate transferred to another institution informs me that it (Our Paper) is eagerly awaited there and read with marked interest."

Thus we see from these reports that:

1. The Massachusetts prison officials have recognized the need of a prison publication.

2. In spite of the frequent changes in the administrative personnel, especially at the State Reformatory in Concord, the publications have continued to survive.

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1 op. cit., (1931), p. 16
2 op. cit., (1932), p. 37
3 op. cit., (1933), p. 37
4 op. cit., (1933), p. 31

3. "Our Paper" has had a continuous history, without interruption, since 1885--fifty years in all; the "Mentor"--thirty-five years; and "The Colony"--five years.

Now let us review the history of "The Star of Hope"--the former publication of Sing Sing Prison, New York. We are indebted to #1500 for a most interesting account of the origination of this now defunct prison publication.[1] No. 1500 founded "The Star of Hope" and was its editor and chief writer for four years.

In the author's account, we find the following reprint from the Editorial Page of the "Star of Hope":

> ""The Star of Hope" is a bi-weekly periodical published regularly in Sing Sing prison. It was founded April 22, 1899 by the inmates, and is edited, contributed to and printed by them. The population of the four State prisons and Eastern New York Reformatory have equal privilege in contributing to its columns. Its aims and objects are to be an acceptable home paper; to encourage intellectual and moral improvement among its institutional constituency; to acquaint the public with our correct status; to disseminate penological information and to aid our condition morally by dispelling that prejudice which has ever been a hindrance to a fallen man's self-redemption.""[2]

The author introduces his subject with the following remarks:

> "With the liberalization of prison methods in America the prison newspaper and convict journalism has arrived. In half a dozen state prisons convicts write, edit, and print their own newspapers, and the educational work has made it permanent....They are issued under official censorship and are not permitted any yellow eccentricities to work their undoing. Some of them are edited and managed by the chaplains and are as unattractive as the sermons addressed to the prisoners. They have only the interest and vigour of the conventional kind and are chiefly valuable to the prisoner as waste paper. But those edited,

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[1] #1500, "Prison Journalism," Bookman, (November, 1903), pp. 281-290

[2] #1500, Life in Sing Sing, Chapter V, "The Star of Hope," pp. 83-101. On page 94, the author writes as follows:

> "Among the reforms that it (The Star of Hope) advocated was the introduction of a system of parole, or provisional release. In this effort it was quite successful, and the legislation the men asked for and supported by reasons in the columns of the paper, was granted by the law of 1901."

"conducted, and written by the prisoners, as the Star of Hope, Prison Mirror, Ohio Penitentiary News, and the Mentor are of a different kind and furnish a sidelight upon their way of thinking, their views of life, its duties, and particularly of its sinfulness that is of first value to the student of penology. It may be inferred that such a prison paper would be more or less the voice of organized hypocrisy. In a measure that is true. The convict seeking executive clemency naturally strives to emphasize the thoroughness of his own reformation, and the open columns of a prison paper furnish an inviting way for making his declamation of a new life. Some of the sermons preached in print by confirmed rascals are really edifying and lack only sincerity to make them candid. But the Uriah Heeps soon mark themselves and a much more representative publication follows in which very striking facts about the convict community appear."

The author presents the following history of the "Star of Hope":[2]

"From its first issue of eight pages, its field being confined to Sing Sing Prison, until July 15, 1899, when it was enlarged to sixteen pages and included all the prisons....During the four years that the paper was edited and conducted by the writer, it was written by about 1200 prisoners. It printed the news of the prisons and some little news of the outside world. It discussed editorially and in communications, all sorts of ethical and economic questions and accepted the responsibility of circulating a variety of the poetic product which is as certain to come out of a cell as a man is to go into it, and it strove to urge upon its readers the lessons of honesty, truthfulness and clearness of speech.

"....Naturally the first issue contained considerable reprint, but every succeeding issue up to the present day, has contained nothing but contributions from the pens of the prisoners with few exceptions....

"During the four years of the paper's life, 5160 contributions were received and filed and while many of the manuscripts were very crude, very few found their way to the waste paper basket. Among this mass of articles there was an overflow of verse....In one month, there were received 311 poems, most of them trash, but all of them earnest and generally pathetic. It told the story of happy memories, of boyhood and girlhood dreams, laid a heavy tribute on the recollection of mother, and repeated the rhymes of simple words in metres that defy classification. Much of the poetry emanated from the Women's Prison and was highly creditable to the "poetesses" of that institution....

"Among the Star's contributors were represented nearly every profession and trade. Bookkeepers and clerks headed the list as to numbers, no less than five hundred contributed from time to time during the four years that the writer was editor.....

"It was always gratifying to the writer to know that he was certain to have on his staff a competent artist and engraver, especially the former. The artistic and comic designs represented in the illustrations were the work of a former capable newspaper artist who has held positions on the New York dailies....The cover design the centre piece of the

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1 Prison Journalism, op. cit., pp. 281-290

"illustration, was drawn by the present staff artist, an Italian, and hand engraved on copper plate. He is known as the cleverest counterfeiter known."

At the time of this article, there were five thousand copies of the Star of Hope printed each issue and the author tells us that it was the largest and most widely circulated of prison papers in the world.[1]

We are indebted to this same author for his description of some of the other prison publications in existence at this time (1903).[2] He was of the opinion that these prison publications included some "strange" issues and the one from Charlestown, Massachusetts, called The Mentor "deserves attention."

> "It is written by hand and copied by mimeograph. It issues only 200 copies of 50 pages each, averaging 600 words to the page. That is to say, it offers in solid reading matter twelve and a half columns of the size of a New York daily, a space in excess of that allotted daily to the local news by any metropolitan daily. Despite its curious appearance, The Mentor is no freak publication. It is earnest, original, and useful. Although keenly alive to humor and fun, it has a deep and underlying purpose in all it says and does. It seeks to be an educator of the public and the prisoners. It aims to show that the prisoner is worth being treated like a man, and that he will respond if given a chance, and it maintains a school through its columns which includes more than one-third of the prison population.
>
> "The prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut, issues a four-page paper called the Monthly Record, "devoted to the interests of the inmates of the prison."
>
> "The pioneer of prison papers is the Prison Mirror, issued from the prison at Stillwater, Minnesota. It was founded in 1887 by the prisoners and is edited and managed by them. Its objects are to be a home newspaper, to encourage moral and intellectual improvement among the prisoners, and the dissemination of penological information and to aid in dispelling that prejudice which has ever been the bar to a fallen man's self-redemption.
>
> "The Anamosa (Iowa) Prison Press is a weekly issue of eight pages, and conducted by the Chaplain. It belongs to the religious rather than the secular press.
>
> "Columbus, Ohio, maintains the Ohio Penitentiary News, and as showing that a permanent prison population at a state prison is not necessary for the life of a prison publication or periodical, there is issued monthly from the Chicago Jail the John L. Whitman Moral Improvement Journal. It is not such a formidable paper as its name would suggest. Of course nearly all the state reformatories print papers of some kind or another....."

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1 Prison Journalism, op. cit.
2 Ibid.

Undoubtedly, the Star of Hope was especially fortunate in having for its first editor a man of unquestionable ability and sincere enthusiasm for the success and continuance of a genuine inmate publication.

As one reads #1500's article in Bookman, and his chapter on the Star of Hope in his book, Life in Sing Sing, one feels, however, that too much credence should not be placed on some of his statements.

For example: The author states in his article in Bookman that the Star of Hope "was very thankfully received and cordially supported by more than two-thirds of the prison population." I am assuming, of course, that by using the word "supported, #1500 was implying that the support was in the form of literary contributions rather than financial. If my interpretation is correct, I challenge the author's statement that two-thirds of the population furnished this literary support. I am of the opinion, as a result of this present study, that only a very small percentage of the prison population were contributors--certainly not two-thirds.

Again, in this same article, the author writes that "the direction (of the Star of Hope) was absolutely within the editorial control. In establishing the paper no fixed policy was laid down by the prison department. The writer planned it and decided upon its policy, knowing quite as well as his superiors what was befitting and his instructions were to proceed upon his own lines."

Certainly these statements need to be amplified, if not qualified. In fact, the author does qualify them in his book, Life in Sing Sing. On Page 92, he writes as follows, concerning the Star of Hope: "A few facts were barred: the discipline wasn't to be criticized, nor were personalities of an offensive nature touching the officers admitted."

Undoubtedly, there were other official restrictions and I question #1500's use of the word "absolutely" and his statement that "no fixed policy was laid down by the prison department."

Chapter IV

A Summary of the Answers From Institutions Not Publishing a Prison Journal or Paper

This Chapter will present the reasons offered by institutions which do not publish a journal or which have discontinued their publication.

Because I believe that every penal institution should have a paper, there will be comments made, in several cases, on the reasons offered by prison officials for the absence or discontinuance of a journal in their institution. To substantiate this belief, I would list the following possible rehabilitative values which might be obtained from a prison publication:

1. a source of entertainment
2. a recreational value
3. a socializing force
4. an outlet for self-expression
5. an educational value
6. a vocational value

These possible rehabilitative values are discussed in Chapter VII of the thesis.

For clarity, the following arrangement is used in this Chapter:

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Reform School for Negro Boys--Alabama	"Has no funds with which to furnish material and operate same."	
State Training School for Girls--Alabama	"We have intermittently issued a mimeographed paper (monthly). At present, we have limited teaching force and no opportunity to develop this project."	
Kilby Prison--Alabama	"No effort has ever been made to launch a prison journal or paper at this institution."	With an average male population of 1500 in 1933, and a capacity for 900, a prison journal would aid in maintaining morale and providing recreation.
State School for Girls--Arizona	"At present our Institution is not publishing a journal or a paper. In the near future, we hope to make this an accomplishment."	An encouraging answer.
State Prison--Arizona	"Kindly be advised the paper the inmates published at this institution was discontinued more than a year ago."	This answer leaves us wondering whether the paper was discontinued because of finances, lack of inmate interest, or change in the administration.
State Farm for Women--Arkansas	"Does not publish a journal."[1]	
Boys' Industrial School--Arkansas	"We do not operate our printing office this year because of shortage in finance. No appropriation for this work. We expect to next July when new appropriation comes in effect."	
Cumins State Farm--Arkansas	No reason	
Training School for Girls--Arkansas	No reason	

[1] Personal letter from The Osborne Association, Inc., dated March 18, 1935.

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Convict Farm--Arkansas	"The inmates of this institution are used mostly in farming enterprises."	Yet the London Prison Farm, Ohio, publishes a good paper.
State Prison at Folsom--California	"Lack of facilities and necessity has not been apparent. Men are allowed to send manuscripts outside for publication."	Yet the inmates at San Quentin are forbidden this privilege.[1]
Women's Department--State Prison--San Quentin, California	"....we maintain no separate publication in this institution. No building, printing press, etc. have been provided for this purpose. San Quentin publishes the monthly "Bulletin," to which some of our women inmates contribute."	Would not an independent monthly be worthwhile--even if only mimeographed?
Ventura School for Girls--California	"We do not consider it would be of sufficient benefit to merit the work entailed for an institution of 150 girls."	This answer makes one wonder if the real reason is not lack of sympathy by the administration for such a project.
State Industrial School for Girls--Colorado	"We have not." "Because this is not a prison."	One of the few institutions which objected to the word "prison" in the questionnaire.
State Penitentiary--Colorado	No reason	
State Reformatory--Colorado	"Does not publish a journal."[1]	
Connecticut Reformatory	No reason[2]	
Industrial School for Colored Girls--Delaware	No reason	
Women's Prison--Delaware	"The Greenbank News, first published in 1926. Edited, written, and illustrated by inmates but published outside. No official restrictions; outside circulation about 75; sent to teachers, prisoners' families; little rehabilitative value; discontinued in 1928--reason--lack of editorial ability."	

1 Osborne Association, Inc., op. cit.
2 The Chronicle devoted to the best interests of the Reformatory; published, edited, contributed to, and printed by the inmates--Kuhlman--see Bibliography--at end of thesis--p. 140

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
New Castle County Workhouse--Delaware	"Lack of competent talent among the prisoners for properly editing and managing such a paper."	Quite possible when one considers the amount of illiteracy among the prison population. This institution may have more than its share.
District of Columbia Reformatory	"This is a new Institution and while we have a Print Shop, it is not permanently located and not properly equipped to print a prison journal. The time, no doubt, is not far distant when some effort will be made toward securing funds sufficient to properly equip our Print Shop for such work."	
District of Columbia Workhouse	"....while the Institution does not have a paper, the Sunday papers are given to the inmates each week. Our population is composed of inmates serving short sentences and it is not possible under the circumstances to publish any paper of which you enquire."	
District of Columbia Jail	"This institution is primarily a place of detention, with a constantly shifting population. It is the exception when a prisoner stays in this institution long enough to make it feasible to undertake the production of a newspaper."	
National Training School for Girls--District of Columbia	No reason	
Industrial School for Girls--Florida	"Since my administration began 1½ years ago--immediately after legislation appropriation was made. I have carried news items--written by inmates--in local city paper, but owing to limited funds it has been impossible to have our own plant."	A noteworthy attempt to encourage writing among the inmates.

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Training School for Boys--Georgia	"Lack of funds."	
Training School for Girls--Georgia	No reason	
State Prison Farm--Georgia	No reason	
State Penitentiary--Idaho	No reason	
Southern Illinois Penitentiary	"....we expect to have a regular publication within a short while. At present, we are working on the first issue."[1]	
State Farm--Illinois	No reason	
State Penitentiary--Illinois	No reason[2]	
State Reformatory--Illinois	Mr. Monser--Director of Education writes: "The Pioneer is not issued at present--discontinued August 20, 1934. The Print Shop was destroyed and the extra load on other institution print shops in the state made it necessary to suspend publication of all periodicals of this nature. It was probably first issued over 40 years ago. The oldest copies I have seen were in single sheets--4-page form. During the time I was connected with the Pioneer it was issued as an 8-page weekly with 16-page specials for Christmas, Mother's Day, and Fourth of July. It was edited by the inmates, with the Director of Education acting as Editor, and written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All matter must be OK'd in copy by Editor. Its outside circulation was 2000 and went to libraries, social agencies, prisoners, subscribers. It helped to rehabilitate little."	It seems too bad that after 40 years of publication the Pioneer had to be discontinued. It does seem as if it might have been possible to substitute mimeographed copies until such time as the print shop would be replaced.

1 Personal letter from Warden Ragen, dated December 13, 1934.
2 Joliet Prison Post--discontinued--1915--Inmate Publications--Kuhlman--see Bibliography--at end of thesis--p. 140

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Girls' School--Indiana	No reason	
State Farm--Indiana	"Our population is made up of short term prisoners, many of whom have not passed the grade schools, and I therefore do not think it advisable to establish such a periodical."	
State Prison--Indiana	"A publication has never been suggested as there seems to be no desire for same."	With a population of 2350 in 1933, I should think the Administration might suggest one.
Women's Prison--Indiana	"No reason why--except in a small prison--we contact closely."	No reason why they could not try publications similar to those at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women.
Training School for Girls--Iowa	"There are several reasons why I do not care for an institution paper. I would not care to have the girls' names go out over the state and we do not have facilities for editing one, nor do we have the time as the details we have keep everybody busy."	It would be easy to overcome the question of the girls' names--let them use pseudonyms. It is apparent that the superintendent of this institution is not in sympathy with an institution publication.
Women's Reformatory--Iowa	"We are so small that if we were to print the news it would be so stale by the time the paper was published it would be absolutely useless."	Why confine a journal to "news?" Why not encourage original stories, poems, articles?
Girls' Industrial School--Kansas	"We have no printing facilities. Sunflower Gazette--first issued April, 1932; edited, written, and illustrated by girls; printed by Beloit Gazette; outside circulation--paroled girls; the girls enjoyed it very much; discontinued in 1932."	Why not use dittoed, mimeographed, or typewritten copies?
State Industrial Farm for Women--Kansas	1. "Small population and short time of girls sentenced here. 2. Mental tendencies are below grasping this type of work. That is, the majority."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Penitentiary--Kansas	"Not at present--discontinued spring 1934--The Golden Rule--edited by Warden and Chaplain--written and printed by inmates. Nothing political allowed. Outside circulation--500. Little rehabilitative value; discontinued because of financial reasons."	
State Reformatory--Kentucky	"Mutual Welfare Journal first issued about 15 years ago; edited by prisoners--supervised and censored by officials; did have 2000 circulation but discontinued now; found it very helpful; copies sent to all prison papers, and boys sent copies to their parents and many subscriptions over the country."	
State Penitentiary--Kentucky	No reason	
Houses of Reform--Kentucky	"Not at present. Inability to have it entered as mail matter of the second class. Two years--1932--did have a paper called "Blue Grass Messenger."	
Houses of Reform--(Girls)--Kentucky	"We do not have a journal in the Girls' Department. This is not a Penal Institution, it is correctional. We are a Department of the Kentucky Houses of Reform and do not have printing facilities."	
State Industrial School for Girls--Louisiana	"Our girls are too young to be of much assistance in publishing a paper and naturally the work would fall on the shoulders of our staff members. Our institution is understaffed and do not have the time to give to the publishing of a paper. Our funds are small and financially it is impossible to regularly publish papers. In the summer of 1931, a paper called Demi-tasse was published."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Training Institute for Boys--Louisiana	"In my judgment our population--150 inmates--does not justify the issuing same. About 50% are boys under the age of 13 years."	
State Penitentiary--Louisiana	"No facilities available for publication."	
State Reformatory for Men--Maine	"No funds for that purpose."	
State Reformatory for Women--Maine	"Not large enough."	120 inmates in 1933!
State School for Boys--Maine	"Expense would hardly justify publication for small school--daily average 140. Frankly very few seem to be worth while."	From the head of an institution, the latter statement, is a very disconcerting one.
State Prison--Maine	"Vox--first issued in September, 1932; now discontinued; edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates; articles censored by the warden; outside circulation 200; sent to libraries, prisoners' families, and exchanges; little rehabilitative value."	
State Penal Farm--Maryland	No reason	
House of Reformation for Colored Boys--Maryland	No reason	
Training School for Boys--Maryland	"School News discontinued because of lack of funds."	
Penitentiary--Maryland	"We did not believe that any one was deriving any benefit from it therefore the expense of running it was not justifiable and it was discontinued. About three years ago, The Square Deal."	I wonder how the inmates felt about its discontinuance.
Industrial School for Boys--Massachusetts	No reason	
Lyman School for Boys--Massachusetts	No reason	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Farm--Massachusetts	"No. Because our population is made up of two classes: 1. Short term prisoners; 2. Mental cases, again divided into criminal insane or defective delinquents."	
Girls' Training School--Michigan	"Not now. School paper was dropped by the former Superintendent and I have not yet resumed the publication of one; this I hope to do later. The name of the former paper was "Tuba Oppidi" and was first issued in August, 1923 and discontinued in 1926."	
State Reformatory for Women--Minnesota	"We do not have a journal owing to the small population and the limited number that would be capable of contributing to such a paper. Our population at the present (December 6, 1934) is only 74."	
Industrial Training School--Mississippi	No reason	
State Penitentiary--Mississippi	No reason	
State Penitentiary--Missouri	No reason	
State Prison--Montana	No reason	
Girls' Training School Nebraska	"Have never felt the need of any thing of the kind. We have plenty of good reading matter. An accredited high school and our girls are so busy with their studies and work that we have never attempted any thing of the kind."	Why not introduce a journal for recreation?
State Penitentiary--Nebraska	No reason	
State Reformatory for Men--Nebraska	"It should aid some. Printing presses at other Institutions in State. No funds for buying equipment here."	Why not let one of the other institutions do the printing for them? Other institutions have such an arrangement.

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Reformatory for Women--Nebraska	"Our population averages about 40 and there seems never to have been a need for a paper or journal."	
School of Industry--Nevada	"Not large enough."	Population in 1933--198
State Penitentiary--Nevada	"Probably because we have lacked the necessary talent, although if this administration continues in office, we shall endeavor to publish a paper or magazine."	
State Industrial School--New Hampshire	"Lack of equipment. Lack of population giving need: 35 girls, 95 boys."	
State Prison--New Hampshire	"We do not have idle inmates to make up such a paper. All inmates are employed by the State on the various industries recently installed."	What about their education and recreation?
State Prison--New Jersey	"There was a prison paper published years ago but none of the present employees can recall the date of discontinuance or the reason for discontinuance."	
State Prison Farm--New Jersey--Bordentown	"Farm institution--no facilities for printing and no funds available for such a project."	
State Prison Farm--New Jersey--Leesburg	"Presume that the N. J. State Prison Board of Managers are not favorable to a Prison Journal or paper. Unable to state why."	Not to be accepted as an accurate answer as four of the institutions in the state have each a journal.
Newark City Home for Boys--New Jersey	"....is a 24-day school for juveniles. We do not have any prisoners."	Yet this institution was listed as publishing a journal in a typewritten list sent to me by the American Prison Association.

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Reformatory for Women--New Jersey	"The Assembly Observer was our paper for a short time. It was written and edited by a group of high mental-aged women as a class project, once a month. The typewriting classes typed the copies and one copy was distributed to each cottage, to the library and to officers who were interested. The paper aimed to publish any interesting articles or news of and around Clinton Farms, jokes, and original stories. The work was handled entirely by the women with an officer correcting or revising when necessary. The Staff and Reporters were elected by the group. The paper was circulated for six months and stopped with the close of school in June, 1933. At the reopening of the school session it was planned to continue with the paper but so many of the Staff were no longer here and the new group were not sufficiently interested to continue. This was a project of one class and because the new group failed to respond to it, the paper was discontinued."	
State Penitentiary--New Mexico	No reason	
Girls' Welfare Home--New Mexico	"We have never had a school paper."	
Auburn State Prison--New York	No reason	The N. Y. State Department of Correction publishes a monthly journal known as 'Correction'. This publication covers the activities of the various institutions in the Department.
Great Meadow Prison--New York	No reason	
Clinton State Prison--New York	"Since the appointment of present Warden a vast program of building construction has been put into operation. Space is at present at a premium. Will give subject due consideration when facilities are available."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Sing Sing Prison--New York	"....the publication of newspapers at this institution was discontinued several years ago due to the lack of funds."	This has been overcome in some institutions by securing outside paid subscriptions.
Walkill State Prison--New York	"The Medium--discontinued in September, 1933. The mimeographed paper was published for about 14 months and edited by our head teacher, C. J. Kane, under the supervision of the recreation department. It was edited by officials, written by inmates and officials; official restrictions--personal build up or criticism of officials, institution, or inmates was forbidden. It had an outside circulation of approximately 100; it had little rehabilitative value. It was discontinued because of lack of funds for purchase of paper which was charged to the recreation department. It is hoped that the paper will be published again soon."	
State Agricultural and Industrial School--New York	"This school has for several years edited a paper but just now it has been temporarily set aside."	
Dannemora State Hospital--New York	"This institution is for the criminal insane and under these circumstances it has not been felt that a journal was necessary."	
Matteawan State Hospital--New York	"....is a hospital maintained by the state of New York for the care and treatment of patients who have been declared mentally ill while detained under criminal jurisdiction."	
State Training School for Girls--New York	"We do not count ourselves as a penal institution; indeed we are not classed as under the Department of Correction."	
House of Refuge--New York	"Although we are in favor of having an institutional paper of our own, we have not done so. We expect to have one as soon as we are moved to our new location."	
State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women--North Carolina	"Not at this time."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Eastern Carolina Training School--North Carolina	No reason	
Morrison Training School--North Carolina	"No funds provided. We hope to begin publishing one in 1935."	
State Industrial Farm Colony for Women--North Carolina	"No. Institution has but 60 inmates."	
State Penitentiary--North Dakota	"No. The Reflector--discontinued in 1917 or 1918. History unknown."	
Ohio Reformatory for Women--Ohio	"In the very near future the Ohio State Board of Education will establish a school for the inmates, and then we hope to have a periodical of some kind. We have never been able to do this work because of the staff employed here has been too small."	
Lima State Hospital--Ohio	"There has never been a time when such a publication seemed desirable. Our bulletin board serves its own purpose for notices; local activities are few; literary talent is not conspicuous; and our patients have an abundant supply of newspapers and magazines."	
State Training School for Negro Girls--Oklahoma	No reason	
State Reformatory--Oklahoma	No reason	
State Training School for White Boys--Oklahoma	"No. Considers that it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners very little."	
State Training School for Negro Boys--Oklahoma	"No. For the reason that, up to the present time we have been without printing or duplicating machinery of all kinds, and hence for financial reasons only, we have no publications."	
State Industrial School for Girls--Oregon	"As this is not a penal institution, we do not print a prison journal or paper. Our girls are kept busy with school work, home making, etc."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Penitentiary--Oregon	"....There was a prison paper published here a few years ago called "Lend a Hand." This was edited entirely by inmates. This publication has been discontinued and no prison paper is published at Oregon State Penitentiary at the present time."	
State Training School for Boys--Oregon	"No. Have had both a paper and a journal. Exact date not known; paper some years ago--Booklet, annually in recent years except last year. Edited by printer and superintendent; articles written by inmate boys concerning different departments on campus; illustrated and printed by printer; no official restrictions; circulation among prisoners' families and former inmate boys who wish copies. Little rehabilitative value; discontinued, December, 1933; none this year because of lack of funds for materials, etc. Name--"Our Boys." Paper--"Campus Cullings"--some years ago--booklet and pamphlet in later years."	
Eastern State Penitentiary--Pennsylvania	"....we edited at one time a paper called "Pen Points" which was for the prisoners' own benefit. The paper was discontinued during September, 1934, as it was found to be of little interest to the inmates."	
Training School--Pennsylvania	No reason	
State Industrial Home for Women--Pennsylvania	No reason	
Oaklawn School for Girls--Rhode Island	No reason	
State Reformatory for Women--Rhode Island	"Ours is a very small institution. Last year, the daily average (including those awaiting trial) was only 30. A number of the commitments are for very short terms so that our population is a constantly changing one. We would find it difficult to secure enough worthwhile contributions among our women to make such a venture successful. Also, we are so restricted in the amount we are allowed for printing that we could not afford the expense."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Industrial School for Boys--South Carolina	"Lack of funds."	
State Penitentiary--South Carolina	No reason	
State (de Saussure) Farm--South Carolina	No reason	
State (Reed) Farm--South Carolina	"We have only farm hands here on the farm which is no material for a journal or paper."	
Training School--South Dakota	"We do not have a prison journal because this is a Training School. As we are not equipped with a print shop, it is impossible for us to have a school paper. I wish we might have one. Our appropriation is not adequate."	This might be overcome by soliciting equipment from interested people in the State.
State Penitentiary--Tennessee	"Never had one."	
Brushy Mountain Penitentiary--Tennessee	"No facility for printing."	
State Training and Agricultural School--Tennessee	"Inadequate appropriation and lack of studious inmates."	
Vocational School for Colored Girls--Tennessee	"Never had one. No finance."	
Girls' Training School--Texas	No reason	
State Industrial School--Utah	"For years we published a paper "Good Citizen" but were forced to discontinue it along with other valuable institutional helps in 1923 with serious reduction in the amount of our appropriation. I am sure this paper was a very valuable asset to our teachers and inmates, to their families, and to our many institutional friends who are interested in this work. In the very near future I hope it will be possible to again carry on the printing of a similar institutional paper."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
State Prison and House of Correction for Men--Vermont	"Our institution paper, "The Sentinel," was discontinued a couple years ago so we have no information to give you."	This paper was listed as the "Prison Monitor" in a typewritten list sent to me by the N. Y. Prison Association.
State Prison and House of Correction for Women--Vermont	No reason	
Industrial School--Vermont	"No instructor. "Echoes"--in 1929."	
State Farm and State Prison Farm for Defective Misdemeanants--Virginia	"....We do not have any prison journal or paper which is edited or printed here. We are supplied with copies of "The Beacon," edited and printed at the Penitentiary, Richmond, Virginia."	
Home and Industrial School for Girls--Virginia	"We have very few girls mentally and educationally able to aid in editing paper. Kilbourne Chronicles--1926--had just one copy made each month which was written by various girls. It was read aloud by them once a month at an assembly of our students. These articles were then put in magazine form and filed in school library."	This is not unlike the method used on the convict ship in 1852 as recorded in Chapter I of thesis.
Industrial Farm for Women--Virginia	"....just in the act of getting a staff together preparatory to getting out the first issue of our paper. At present circulation will be confined to a limited area, that is, to state institutions and a few others from whom we receive papers."	
Manual Labor School for Colored Boys--Virginia	"No. Officers who are qualified to edit and manage are busied with other essential operating duties."	
State Penitentiary--West Virginia	No reason	
Industrial School for Boys--West Virginia	"We are expecting to have one within the next few months."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
Industrial Home for Colored Girls--West Virginia	"The institution has never had any circulatory readings published since its beginning. The Board of Control has never required us to have any and I think one reason is to cut down expenses."	
Central State Hospital for the Insane--Wisconsin	"Inasmuch as this institution is for the care and supervision of the Criminal Insane and Feeble-minded, it has been thought inadvisable to establish an institutional paper. Patients are permitted to receive approved newspapers and magazines."	
Wisconsin Prison for Women; Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women	"Neither the Industrial nor the Prison edits a paper or journal. We believe that a paper is a real benefit to the institution and hope to have one some time in the near future."	
Milwaukee House of Correction--Wisconsin	"No appropriation."	
State Prison--Wisconsin	No reason	
State Reformatory--Wisconsin	"No print shop or means of issuing a publication."	
Industrial School for Girls--Wisconsin	No reason	
State Penitentiary--Wyoming	"We have never had a paper in this institution."	
Girls' Industrial Institute--Wyoming	"We have no printing press. We maintain a four-year high school and keep the girls busy in school."	
U. S. Penitentiary Annex--Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	No reason	
U. S. Penitentiary--Alcatraz Island, California	"This is a penitentiary of maximum security where we house the most desperate criminals of the U. S. and at the present time it is not considered expedient to publish a local paper of any sort. When we are more completely organized and find that a publication will be of advantage we may make some arrangement for same."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
U. S. Federal Hospital for Defective Delinquents --Springfield, Missouri	"The U. S. Narcotic Farm where I now am does not have a prison journal because we are not yet taking prisoners. The Hospital for Defective Delinquents in Springfield did not have a prison when I left it September 30, 1934."	
U. S. Federal Reformatory Camp--Petersburg, Virginia	"This institution has a rather small population. It has been impracticable to request funds for an expensive outfit. It is contemplated, however, that a small paper may be started before very long in a very modest way through use of a mimeograph machine."	
U. S. Federal Correctional Camp, Fort Eustis, Lee Hall, Virginia	"This institution is now closed. "Camp Fire," first issued in December, 1932, under supervision of Superintendent and Librarian; edited, written, illustrated, and printed by inmates. Official restrictions--no printing that would be detrimental to any laws, personnel, or inmates; outside circulation--to every known institution and parole officers, libraries, teachers, prisoners' families; much rehabilitative value; Camp Fire discontinued, October, 1934."	
U. S. Federal Prison Camp--No. 5, Washington	"This is only a small working Camp of about 150 prisoners and more or less of a temporary activity."	
U. S. Federal Prison Camp--No. 8--Alabama	"No facilities for such journal. Our men are all short time prisoners."	
U. S. New Orleans Federal Jail--Louisiana	"Small institution, 400, short term commitments, very few inmates competent for newspaper work, if any; no full time chaplain or teacher or other officers to oversee it, of very doubtful value in this institution."	
U. S. Detention Headquarters--New York City	"Inmates of Detention Headquarters are of two classes, viz., those detained awaiting trial, and those serving sentences up to one year. Most sentences are 30 days to six months. Turnover in population is rapid. Not a large enough fixed population to make possible the publication of a prison paper."	

Institution	Reasons Given	Comments
U. S. Detention Farm--Milan, Michigan	No reason	
U. S. Naval Prison--Portsmouth, New Hampshire	"The detail as Commanding Officer of the Naval Prison is a four-year detail, and I was detached from that duty on August last after more than 4 years. I left behind only 126 inmates. During the last war the number rose to as high as 2800. With a population of the strength of this last mentioned figure I would consider a local journal a necessity and an instrument in promoting morale among the inmates. The Naval Prison has not much in common with the ordinary run of civil prisons, and, while there have been a few prisoners held to long sentences, the turn-over of inmate personnel is generally quite large. As a general rule the number of prisoners is small and the work required in excess of men available. Though a small printing section is operated men could not be spared for the staff of a paper. The prison journals I have seen do in my opinion, help much in rehabilitation."[1]	
U. S. Naval Prison--Mare Island, California	"Does not publish an institutional paper."[2]	
U. S. Naval Prison, Cavite, P. I.	"Does not publish an institutional paper."[2]	
U. S. Disciplinary Barracks--Governor's Island, New York	"As far as can be ascertained this institution has never had a prison journal or paper. Since all inmates are employed daily and reasonable recreation is provided in the form of athletics and picture shows, etc., we do not contemplate introduction of any inmate publication."	

[1] No reason given by officer in command at the present time in this institution. Questionnaire was forwarded to previous commanding officer, J. A. Rossell, now at Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina, and he answered it in a letter, dated December 5, 1934.

[2] Personal letter from The Osborne Association, Inc., dated March 18, 1935.

Conclusion

Out of a total of 256 institutions, 154 reported that they did not publish a prison journal. Of this number, 22 reported that the main reason for the lack of a publication was financial; 45 gave no reason whatever; and the remaining 87 offered a variety of reasons. Twenty-seven institutions reported that they had discontinued their publication.

Thus we may conclude that financial reasons and lack of equipment play an important part in accounting for the absence of prison journals in so many institutions. Lack of administrative sympathy for a project of this kind, and lack of mental, literary, and organizing ability among the inmates must also be taken into consideration.

Chapter V

A Summary of the Answers from Institutions Publishing a Prison Journal or Paper

In this Chapter, we will consider the replies to the questionnaire from those institutions publishing a magazine or newspaper.

It has been necessary to edit the answers and put them in narrative form as many of them consisted of either a single word or a group of phrases. The sentences in "quotes" are taken directly from the questionnaire and where possible the name or the official position of the person answering will be indicated.

Alabama Boys' Industrial School

The Boys Banner was first issued about June, 1905. The present printing instructor is not familiar with the history of the paper before 1918. It is issued monthly and contains from eight to sixteen pages. It has a circulation of 600 copies a month, and is sent to teachers, inmates, families, and exchanges. There are no official restrictions. It is edited by the printing instructor, and written and printed by the pupils in the print shop. The printing instructor believes it does aid the morale. Questionnaire answered by the Printing Instructor.

Arizona State Industrial School

Young Citizen received its name in 1934--prior to that time, the school paper was called The Gleaner. The date of the first issue of the school paper is unknown, but it has been in existence for a number of years. It is edited by teachers, but written by officials and boys of various groups. All articles submitted are approved by the editor. It has an outside circulation of 360 and is sent to libraries, teachers, families, and friends of the institution. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value. Questionnaire answered by Superintendent Wingfield.

California State Prison
(San Quentin)

The Bulletin was first issued in February, 1925. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. Every article must first be submitted to the Warden and his staff for inspection and censoring. It has a limited mailing list--inmates, other penal institutions, some private citizens, etc. Warden Holohan considers that it has much rehabilitative value.

Preston School of Industry
(California)

Preston Review is edited, written, illustrated and printed by the inmates under the supervision of the instructors. The date of its first issue is unknown. All copies are read and approved by a committee consisting of the School Principal, School

Preston School of Industry
(continued)

Librarian, and printing Instructor. All material which is written by the boys must be acceptable to this committee. There is no definite outside circulation. The boys are permitted to send copies to their parents. In fact, the circulation is approximately the population of the institution, plus 50 or 60 exchanges. The employees also secure a copy.

Superintendent Close writes as follows:

> "The present paper, which is usually a four-page sheet, has been printed, to my knowledge, for the past 25 years. It is printed monthly, and on special occasions it is expanded to eight pages and illustrated. The paper at all times has been printed in the institutional print shop but has been directed variously by the Protestant Chaplain, School Principal, Educational Director, Assistant Superintendent, and School Librarian. It has been one of the many socializing factors of the institution but has never been made a prominent feature in the cadet activity program. The paper has a nominal influence for good and has about the same value in my opinion, among the boys here, as this type of paper would have in a high school."

Whittier State School
(California)

The Sentinel was first issued approximately 15 years ago. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed jointly by the boys and the officials--the boys doing the major part of the work under supervision. All editorials and writing are under censorship. It has an outside circulation of approximately 250 and is sent to all the members of its Exchange List, some libraries, families, and many subscribers. Superintendent Milne considers the paper to have much rehabilitative value.

Colorado State Industrial School

Industrial Training School News--a newspaper--was first issued in 1890. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under supervision. There are no official restrictions. It has an outside circulation of 250 copies and is sent to libraries and prisoners' families. Superintendent Poxson considers that the paper has much rehabilitative value.

Connecticut School for Boys

Hilltop Hubbub, the school journal, has been issued for many years under different names. It is written and printed by the boys but is edited by the boys under the supervision of a teacher adviser. "Common sense" is the only official restriction. It has an outside circulation of 45 copies and is sent to institutions and libraries. Superintendent McLaughlin writes that "the school journal performs the same function here that a paper does in any other school and has similar value."

Connecticut State Farm for Women)
Connecticut State Prison for Women)

The Star is issued three or four times a year and made its first appearance in 1925. It is edited and written by the members of the school classes. It is typed as part of the class work in typing. The paper is a part of the school work--a project--and is prepared under the supervision of the teacher. There are no restrictions except in the number of copies and the distribution outside the institution. Superintendent Munger considers that the paper has little rehabilitative value.

In answer to the question--"If your institution has no prison journal or paper, will you explain briefly why?"--Miss Munger writes as follows:

> "I would have to be convinced that expenditures for equipment, staff, etc. would be justified. Our problem is largely concerned with medical and maternity treatment; we have a large proportion of mental defectives and women too old and too ignorant to participate and have never had an unemployment problem. The object of The Star has been to encourage the pupils to write essays, poems, stories, etc.--which are mainly adapted to the particular season when the paper comes out: as Christmas, Spring, Thanksgiving, a National Holiday, affording the patriotic motif."

Connecticut State Prison

The Monthly Record was first issued in October 1, 1897. It is written, illustrated, printed, and edited by the inmates. The magazine is issued under the supervision of the Warden. The official restrictions are "confined to maintenance of good taste and the consistent administration of justice." Its subscription list, as of December 1, 1934, is 216. Complimentary copies are sent to exchanges, members of the official body of the prison, libraries in the large cities and to colleges

Connecticut State Prison
(continued)

throughout the country. Prisoners are allowed one copy per month for their own reading and for sending to their relatives if they desire.

Warden Reed writes as follows:

> "The publication is a constructive medium in the policy of the institution management.
>
> "This publication has been published regularly each month since 1897. It is, so far as we can determine, the third oldest prison publication in the United States.[1] Over the years of its existence its form has been changed in minor respects several times, but not to any considerable extent until the issuing of the first number of the 38th volume, when the form of the paper was changed to that of a magazine."

Long Lane Farm
(Connecticut)

The Daisy Leaf was first issued in July, 1926. It is edited by the educational director; written by the girls and the staff; and printed by the State Reformatory press. There are no official restrictions other than the general guidance by the teaching staff. It is sent to friends of the institution, girls on parole, other institutions and schools, and former employees, etc. According to Miss Penniman, the Superintendent, "it is not printed for the purpose of rehabilitation."

Delaware Industrial School for Girls

"Woods Haven Echoes is a paper which we put out about four times a year. Its chief objective is as an added interest to the girls, and as a vehicle for their self-expression." It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates with supervision. It is sent to the trustees of the school and other industrial schools. The Academy Teacher, who answered the questionnaire, feels that it has little rehabilitative value.

National Training School for Boys
(D. C.)

The Boys' Opportunity was first issued in December, 1931. It is edited by officials but written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The official

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[1] According to the dates of first issues sent in, The Monthly Record is the tenth oldest of all publications but the fourth oldest of the prison publications.

National Training School for Boys
(continued)

restrictions are the following: edited by officials, and contributions are sifted by them in the academic department. It has an outside circulation of 1000, and is sent to some libraries, teachers, all prisoners' families, federal officials, other training schools, and former inmates upon request. Superintendent Jones considers that the magazine helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much.

Florida Industrial School for Boys

The Yellow Jacket was first issued in October 12, 1930. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by officials and inmates. It is confined to school activities. It has an outside circulation of 1200 and is sent to exchanges, families, welfare workers, county judges, sheriffs, and probation workers. Since the publication was started four years ago, it has run bi-weekly ever since. It covers news of the school interesting to those who desire knowledge of its activities and serves as an inspiration to boys of the higher type. The Supervisor of Boys is of the opinion that The Yellow Jacket has little rehabilitative value.

Florida State Farm

State Farm News is a weekly two-page mimeographed paper--legal size. The news is gotten together by the prisoners and is edited by the Educational and Religious Director. The material submitted must meet the approval of the Educational and Religious Director. There is no outside circulation. The Educational and Religious Director is of the opinion that the paper helps to rehabilitate the prisoners little.

Idaho Industrial Training School

The Gem State Argus was first issued in August, 1912. It is edited by the superintendent and instructor; written by the inmates and instructor; and printed by the inmates. All articles must be approved by the superintendent. Its outside circulation is about 350 and it is quite general--including libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, and, in addition, both state and federal officials. The

Idaho Industrial Training School
(continued)

Argus is devoted entirely to school news. The boys and girls are particularly interested in their own records in academic work, music, and athletics. The instructor, who answered the questionnaire, is of the opinion that the journal has much rehabilitative value.

St. Charles School for Boys

The Boy Agriculturist--there is no history available regarding the school paper. The first issues appear to have been printed in 1913. This school was opened in 1904. The magazine is edited by the Principal of the Academic Department, written by the boys and the officers, and printed by boys in the print shop under the instruction and supervision of the printing instructor.

Mr. Harmon, the Managing Officer, writes as follows:

> "We endeavor to keep the magazine of educational value to the boys. It has an outside circulation of about 1000 and is sent to libraries, teachers, boys' families, judges, parole agents, probation officers. Due to the burning of the printing plant at the Pontiac Reformatory, our shop has been called upon to print a great many of the forms used throughout the state which were printed at Pontiac previously. Due to this additional work we are able to print the magazine only quarterly at this time instead of monthly."

Mr. Harmon considers that the magazine helps to rehabilitate the boys little.

Illinois State Training School for Girls

Campus Gazette was first issued in April, 1932. It is edited by the inmates, supervised by the teachers; written and illustrated by the inmates; and printed by the boys at the State Training School for Boys, St. Charles, Illinois. There are no written official restrictions. The journal gives news of the school, cottages, etc. It has an outside circulation of 110 and is sent to libraries and friends of the institution. The journal is considered to have much rehabilitative value. Its first few issues were mimeographed but later printed as told above. Miss Monahan writes as follows: "We are now about to return to the mimeograph. We have had no issues for several months because the Boys' School could not print."[1]

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[1] See St. Charles School for Boys--for reason.

State Reformatory for Women
(Illinois)

Oakdale Trail Blazer was first issued in February, 1931. Miss Hazard, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

> "It is nominally by our teachers--in reality the work is done by one of the women. It is written, illustrated and printed by the women. There have been no official restrictions placed upon the writing or the editing of the paper. Thus far the women have not written a great deal that has been refused and where there was refusal the articles were either over-complimentary or too sentimental and had reference particularly to some staff member. I could hardly say that there is, however, "freedom of the press." I don't know exactly how far I would go in permitting it--the situation has never occurred and consequently it is difficult to say just what I would do.
>
> "One copy goes to each cottage on the grounds and at the present time two or three extra copies are made. We have in the past sent them regularly to our Advisory Board and to various religious workers and friends of the Institution. We have limited our circulation largely because our supply of paper has been limited.
>
> "As to rehabilitative value, I should say this difficult to generalize. Undoubtedly help comes to those who do the actual work--just how much rehabilitative power it has generally speaking is very difficult in my mind.
>
> "This institution was opened November 24, 1930. We began our school January 5, 1931, and as we progressed in school the newspaper was suggested and very soon thereafter took shape. Our first edition was published, as I have said, in February, 1931, and since that time we have had 38 publications. We have skipped some of the summer months as school has not always been held with regularity during those months and at other times we have skipped an issue when our Commercial class which does the typing was especially busy or when there was a shortage of materials. I think the paper on the whole has a wholesome influence and certainly for those who participate it has definite value. I am equally confident that much more could be done with our paper--after all it is just as fine as the person who is in charge of it and, as you know, Institutional personnel very often is limited in ability."

House of Correction
(Chicago)

The Corrector was first issued in July, 1915. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. It has an outside circulation of 350, and is sent to libraries, teachers, and prisoners. The Supervisor of the Printing Department is of the opinion that the journal has much rehabilitative value.

Indiana Boys' School

Superintendent Dill writes as follows about The Indiana Boys' School Herald:

> "We publish a weekly paper that has a rather large outside circulation and it goes to libraries, teachers, and to the families of the boys. It is written, illustrated and printed by the boys under the supervision of a competent teacher. We feel that inasmuch as the majority of our boys come from poverty stricken homes, it is necessary to teach them a trade. If a boy is busy at something in which he is interested, it helps to adjust him socially. We do not consider our institution a prison. It might be classed as a correctional institution but we prefer to class it as an educational institution for delinquent boys."

Indiana Reformatory

The Reflector was first issued on January 22, 1912. There is strict censorship of all articles to be printed. The paper has an outside circulation of 124 copies and it goes to out-of-state prisons, reformatories, and prisoners' families. It is edited by the inmates. The hand composition, machine composition and cylinder press work is all done by the inmates under an outside printing instructor's supervision. Superintendent Miles is of the opinion that this paper has much rehabilitative value.

Men's Reformatory
(Iowa)

Men's Reformatory Press was first issued on July 29, 1898. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under the supervision of the Superintendent of Printing and Binding. There is official censorship of all material. This newspaper has no outside circulation. It is circulated among the prisoners and is sent to others on permission granted by the Warden. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

According to Warden Fraser:

> "The Men's Reformatory Press was first started as a means of expression in the teaching of printing. The plant has grown from a single Job Press and a half dozen cases of type until at present practically all of the printing used by the state institutions under the Board of Control of State Institutions is done here."

Iowa State Penitentiary

The Presidio was first issued in March, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated,

Iowa State Penitentiary
(continued)

and printed by the inmates. The inmate editor has a free hand except that copy is censored and neither condemnation nor praise of the officials of the institution is permitted. This magazine has an outside circulation of 403, and is sent mostly to libraries and prisoners' families. Warden Haynes believes that the magazine helps to rehabilitate the prisoners "to some extent."

Iowa Training School for Boys

The Training School Echo is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the boys under the supervision of the printing instructor. There are no special official restrictions, but everything must be approved by the Superintendent. The magazine is sent to exchanges, and to the boys' families. As to its rehabilitative value, Superintendent Von Krog writes:

"It keeps the parents of the boys in touch with the School."

The date of its first issue is not known but the present superintendent states that it has been in existence while he has been at the school. He assumed his duties in March, 1922.

Industrial School for Boys
(Kansas)

Oasaycap Chronicle is a school paper with an outside circulation of about 700. It is sent to libraries, teachers, boys' families, influential citizens, etc. The paper is edited, written, and illustrated by officials but is printed by the boys. Superintendent Cannady believes that it helps to rehabilitate the boys much.

Kansas State Industrial Reformatory

"The Reformatory Herald was first issued in September, 1908. It is edited by the officer in charge of the Printing Department; written partly by the inmates but mainly by the officer; and printed by the inmates under the supervision of the officer. It is necessary for the officer in charge of the Printing Department to edit the paper to avoid any objectionable matter being printed. The boys are encouraged to make contributions in their writings, but comparatively few are capable of writing much of anything, unless it is entirely "worked over" and put in good language. The Herald has a general circulation on the outside and is mailed as regulation second-class matter. We print about 1800 copies usually, (sometimes considerably more). In addition to being mailed out on the regular subscription list

Kansas State Industrial Reformatory
(continued)

"to citizens in this and other states, a copy is given free to each inmate. These papers read by the inmates are collected the next morning, and are handed out to visitors who call at the Institution, thus serving a second purpose.

"We believe it helps much towards rehabilitation. The object of the paper is to interpret accurately, fairly, completely and impartially the life within the Institution and the work that is being done. The interest shown in the paper by the inmate body and the many clippings taken from it indicate its value. Our paper has never been discontinued.

"The Reformatory Herald was first published as a small four page bulletin, size 8½ x 11 inches. In later years it was increased in the number of pages printed. It now is 20 x 26 inches in size, four pages, five columns each. Special dates are featured, such as State Fair week, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. We sometimes publish as high as 5000 papers for State Fair visitors to the Institution."

"We are indebted to Mr. Wiggins, the Superintendent, for this splendid account of The Reformatory Herald.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home
(Kentucky)
Formerly
Louisville Industrial School

"This is not a prison, but a home caring for dependent, neglected, delinquent and orphaned children up to 17 years of age for boys and 18 for girls, committed by the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County, Kentucky. The Ormsby Village News began as a monthly magazine in 1929 and changed to weekly about a year ago.

"It is edited by the children under the supervision of the teacher of English in the high school. It is illustrated by the children under the supervision of the art instructor and is printed under the direction of the printing instructor. There are practically no official restrictions except such as would probably be made in any high school paper. It has an outside circulation of about 500 and is sent to the children's parents, members of the institution staff, and to friends of the school.

"We think it is a very fine educative medium. The publication of this paper is a fine creative experience for our children and we would consider it a great loss were it impossible for us to continue its publication."

Superintendent Bastin answered the questionnaire.

State School for Girls
(Maine)

Hilltop News was first issued about October, 1931. It is edited by the girls with teacher's help; written by the girls; illustrated by teacher; and mimeographed by teacher with girls' help. There are no official restrictions but the paper is supervised. It has an outside circulation of 60 and goes to outside girls, families, and other institutions. Miss Pettingill, The Superintendent, considers that the paper has little rehabilitative value.

Maryland House of Correction

M. H. C. Bulletin is edited by the inmates, (censored by the Warden), and written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The official restrictions are the following:

> "No discussion of current events (newspapers are admitted to the prison)
> No political discussions
> No religious discussions from a sectarian angle
> No jokes or wise cracks at the expense of any race, religion, or person."

The Bulletin has a very small outside circulation--to a few state officials and a few interested persons in this and neighboring states. Warden Wright considers that the paper has little rehabilitative value. He writes as follows:

> "Our little paper was started about three years ago. At first, it was gotten out at irregular times primarily for the purpose of recording sports events in the institution. Since then it has slowly grown to include articles and editorials of a more serious nature and recently has been published with regularity once a month. Since all the work of writing, editing and mimeographing is done by the prisoners and as this is primarily a short term institution, the staff varies. At times we have a very able staff and then again the staff may not be very effective, although at all times they are very much interested."

Montrose School for Girls
(Maryland)

The Oriole was first issued in July, 1934, and is published about four times a year. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The material is corrected and censored by the Educational Department. It has an outside circulation of approximately 75, and is sent to families and like institutions.

Mrs. Gardner, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

> "We feel our paper "The Oriole" is a feature of our educational work and teaches them the use of English and finding material for reporting. It has aroused interest among the students and is a progressive step, we feel, in education."

Industrial School for Girls
(Massachusetts)

"Our school paper was started as a project to vitalize the composition work of the second and third year high school pupils. It has been our endeavor to have its articles typical of the real attitude of our older girls and although we have never so stated it, we have hoped that its point of view might be such that it would have its influence on newer and less understanding girls.

"It was begun in the school year of 1932-1933 as "Pegasus," continued in 1933-1934 as "The Eagle," and will, this year, be known as "The Threshold."

Industrial School for Girls
(continued)

"As it is a part of the class work, preliminary work has to be done with a new group each year so that no copy appears before December and not usually until later than that time. It is then issued monthly.

"Copies are typed and hectographed and one copy sent to each cottage and the Administration Building. There is no outside circulation."

This brief history was enclosed in a letter from Miss Campbell, the Superintendent.

Massachusetts Reformatory

"Our Paper was first issued in May 30, 1885. It is edited by officials and printed in the printing shop. Nothing slanderous or objectionable to good morals is permitted to be printed in this paper.

"We print 1400 copies a week which are distributed among the inmates and which they are allowed to send home to their families. We send a certain number to different institutions as exchanges and to state officials who wish for them, or others interested. The paper was started May 30, 1885, primarily for distribution among the inmates of the institution and has been continued without interruption up to the present time. Opportunity is afforded any prisoner who desires to contribute to its columns."

Superintendent Dee, who answered the questionnaire, considers that the paper helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much.

Reformatory for Women
(Massachusetts)

Seed, devoted to poetry, was first issued in 1932. Town Crier, devoted to Current Events, was first issued in November, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. Seed circulates about 50 copies a year, chiefly to those who have visited the institution and know of its work. Town Crier has no outside circulation, but goes to all officials and consultants on the staff, if requested. Dr. Van Waters considers that these publications give much new interest to the inmates, and writes as follows:

> "Contributions for Seed are submitted to the Director of the Poetry Club, who is also our librarian. Merits are discussed at meetings of the Poetry Club, and the final decision is made by the director. Contributions for Town Crier are submitted to the teacher of history and current events. The editorial staff meets with her, but for the most part carry out their own ideas."

State Prison
(Massachusetts)

The Mentor is edited by officials, written by the inmates and printed by the inmates, under supervision. There are no illustrations by the inmates. The magazine is censored by officials. It has an outside circulation of about 1500 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc. Warden Hogsett considers that the magazine helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much.

State Prison Colony
(Massachusetts)

The Colony was first issued on August 9, 1930. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under the supervision of the Director of the Community Service Division. The Director of the Community Service Division is the official censor. The paper has 150 paid subscriptions, 110 exchanges, and 900 free list, including the inmates. Mr. Shelander, Director of the Community Service Division, believes that it is "difficult to measure" whether the paper helps to rehabilitate the prisoners.

On a subscription blank, which was attached to the returned questionnaire, is found the following information:

> ""The Colony," a journal of the life of the Norfolk Community, contains items of interest on:
>
> --The activities of the Community, including the operation of the Council program in which both inmates and staff members participate.
> --The progress of construction and the future plans of the institution.
> --New developments in penology: E. H. Sutherland, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, says: "The Norfolk Prison Colony is in many ways the most interesting piece of pioneer work in Penology that is being carried on in America."
>
> The paper is financed by subscriptions and advertisements.
>
> All the money derived from subscriptions and advertisements is used to develop the paper and improve the print shop.
>
> The editor is an inmate. A committee consisting of inmate and staff members participate in the management of the paper."

The following letter was received from Mr. Richard B. Mather, a member of the Colony Administrative Staff during the summer of 1930, in response to an inquiry

State Prison Colony
(continued)

for further information on the paper at the Colony:

> "Before my time at Norfolk a paper had been started, but, as I remember it, it died of neglect and lack of encouragement on the part of the staff. The superintendent, however, felt that there was need for a paper, and accordingly I was given the job of reviving it with a view to establishing it on a permanent basis. The purpose of the paper, as the superintendent conceived it, was to furnish an outlet for criticism and emotional undercurrents, to provide a means of activity for interested inmates, and to serve as an agency for developing community spirit among the inmates.
>
> "After organizing a newspaper committee and arousing their interest in the project, I acted simply as staff adviser. Considerable inertia and pessimism on the part of the committee had to be overcome by persuasion and prodding, and it took four weeks to get out the first issue. It was a four page sheet, mimeographed. Thereafter issues followed regularly every two weeks. Interest in the paper grew steadily and it soon became necessary to increase it to six pages. The editing, mimeographing, and most of the writing was done by inmates. The contents of the paper at this time was an editorial, a short feature article, news items, jokes, and inmates' advertisements.
>
> "My connection with it closed after eight weeks. It seemed then to be well established and to have proven its value."

Michigan Reformatory

The Hill-Top News was first issued in September, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates--all of which is supervised and under the direction of the Chaplain. There are no official restrictions, except that nothing is permitted in the magazine that would harm or hurt any inmate. Outside circulation for the month of December, 1934, was 328, and the magazine was sent to three libraries, prisoners' families, and friends. Mr. Steward, the Chaplain, considers the magazine "to be helpful. It offers an outlet for expression. Our magazine--"The Hill-Top News" is a new effort here, just started last September. It is financed by the inmates. Has had an increasing circulation each month."

Michigan State Prison

The Spectator was first issued on August 8, 1930. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. There are "very little" official restrictions.

Michigan State Prison
(continued)

"The policy of supervised free speech has been found to be very effective in giving the inmate an opportunity of expressing himself and at the same time acquainting him with the limits beyond which one borders upon the radical. We have found that inmates are as keen in keeping within the limits of good taste in their utterances for publication as anyone else. Anything that would meet with favor in any outside publication, receives favorable attention in the Spectator. Anything informative and entertaining is welcomed."

The Spectator has an outside circulation of 500. It is sent to prison exchanges, relatives of inmates, officials of the state and various educational departments and schools in the state. It is considered that it helps to rehabilitate the inmates very much.

"The present paper is mimeographed and has met with very favorable response by the inmate body as a whole. A program of having the paper printed is under consideration at the present time, which would prove more attractive to the inmates."

The Office Manager answered the questionnaire.

Boys' Vocational School
(Michigan)

The Vocational Enterprise was first issued probably around 1910-11--not positive. The work is all done by the boys under the supervision of an Instructor. Articles are contributed occasionally by others.

The Superintendent's secretary writes as follows:

> "The paper is published for the boys and their parents. We let them (boys) write what they want to in regard to their activities. Naturally we supervise what they write to see that it is suitable for publication."

The Enterprise has an outside circulation of about 800 copies and is sent to families, friends, other institutions, libraries, and people interested in work of this type. It is considered to help to rehabilitate the prisoners much.

State House of Correction and Branch of Michigan State Prison

Marquette Inmate was first issued in November, 1933. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates and censored by the Warden. "All that is good for the institution and the inmates is printed." It has an outside circulation of 500 and goes to libraries, colleges, exchanges, relatives of the inmates, officials, etc. It is considered that it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much.

"Previous to its being published, the Editor gathered material for over a year concerning the publication of a prison magazine, the set-up, etc. and approached the Warden about the issuing of same. It was given whole-hearted approval."

This report was prepared by the Record Clerk.

Detroit House of Correction
(Plymouth, Michigan)

De-Ho-Co News is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates and supervised by expert Printer. The date of its first issue is unknown but the present paper has been in existence about three years. All articles are read and approved by the Superintendent before printed. It has an outside circulation of 600 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, other penal institutions, social service workers, public officials, etc. De-Ho-Co News succeeded Progress which was discontinued in 1924. Superintendent Denniston considers that the paper helps considerably in the rehabilitation of the prisoners.

Home School for Girls
(Minnesota)

Home School Journal was first issued in 1928. It is edited by the English Instructor, written, illustrated, and mimeographed by the inmates. The material is written by the journalism class and submitted to the Instructor. It has an outside circulation of 100 a month and is sent as an exchange to some institutions, and also to girls on parole from the institution. Miss Patterson, the Superintendent, does not consider the journal as a "necessary factor in rehabilitation except so far as interest to the reader and special activity for the class."

The paper was originally printed at the State Reformatory for Men and was

Home School for Girls
(continued)

a more complete issue. "Thinking the total process would be of great interest, a good mimeograph was secured. The girls enjoy the setting-up process."

Minnesota State Prison

The Prison Mirror was first issued on August 10, 1887. It is edited, written, printed by the inmates, and illustrated mostly by inmate artists. Articles on crime, criminals or prison life are not used. It has an outside circulation of 821, and is sent to paid subscribers, inmates' families and exchanges with the usual complimentary list to state officers, etc.

In answer to the question as to whether it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners, Warden Sullivan writes that it "depends largely on the inmate himself."

As to the history of the paper, he writes as follows: "By consent of the Warden and $200 loaned by some of the inmates in 1887, the paper was able to be started. The notorious Younger brothers, Cole, James, and Bob, were the men who advocated the publishing of such a paper."

Minnesota State Reformatory

The Pillar was first issued in June, 1903. The Printing Instructor writes as follows:

> "All editorial and press work is done by the inmates working under the supervision of a trained instructor in printing. All material is approved by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent before being printed, but considerable leeway is granted the editor in choice of material.
>
> "Editorials dealing with prison life; possible reforms, crime in general, and related matter are permitted. The publication is essentially a medium for the expression of inmate opinion. Discussion of state or national political parties or personalities is frowned upon but discussion of state or national legislation is permitted. Crime news is not permitted.
>
> "Seventeen hundred copies are printed, and the inmates receive copies without charge. There are more than 500 subscriptions and 100 exchanges. The prisoners' families hold the majority of exchanges but teachers, libraries, and state officials are well represented. It is difficult to estimate, but the paper does help.
>
> "The paper was organized as monthly, named The Owl, in 1903. The name was changed to The Pillar in December of the same year. It was published as a monthly until 1914, and then changed to a two-column four-page

Minnesota State Reformatory
(continued)

weekly. In 1928, it was changed to a three-column, eight-page weekly. It has not missed an issue date since it was established in 1903."

State Training School for Boys
(Minnesota)

The Riverside was first issued in 1888. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the boys and instructors. "We print no crime news." It is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, and also to boys on parole who get the paper for one year. Mr. Hegstrom, the Superintendent, writes that "the boys are much interested in the magazine and that he considers that it helps to rehabilitate the boys much."

Missouri Training School for Boys

Our Boys' Magazine is edited, written and printed by the boys. There is no definite record of its first issue. The Printing Instructor writes as follows:

> "This magazine was founded 35 years ago and is used as a means of vocational training for the boys. No material detrimental to the welfare of the boys is permitted. It has an outside circulation of 250 and is sent to judges, and probation officers."

State Industrial Home for Girls
(Missouri)

New Deal is edited by the inmates and the paper is censored by the superintendent. It is sent to state officials, welfare workers, etc. It is issued monthly.

Industrial Home for Negro Girls
(Missouri)

Miss Bowles, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

> "Hello is issued quarterly and is "just an introductory attempt--which we hope will develop into a real paper some day. Progress is the new title of our annual. Hello is edited, written, illustrated, and typed by the students under the supervision of the superintendent. There are no official restrictions. Material not up to a fair standard--thrown out--after they write what they want or think is desirable. There is no outside circulation. It affords "busy" work, and helps English and composition; quickens observation. We have no real paper because of lack of funds and a crowded program with a small staff."

Algoa Farms--Intermediate Reformatory
(Missouri)

Algoa Floodlight was first issued on March 15, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. A member of the personnel supervises the paper and arrangement of material. The outside circulation is limited because of lack of copies. "The paper was started last March as a means of furnishing employment in a helpful way to a group of inmates who seemed to be adapted to that kind of work. The interest has grown and we are quite proud of our little paper." Superintendent McLain considers that the paper helps to rehabilitate the prisoners "quite a little."

Montana State Industrial School

The Boys' Messenger was first issued in March, 1914. It is edited and printed by the boys and supervised by the President's secretary. It has an outside circulation of 1200 and is sent to libraries, the boys' families, parole boys, and state and county officials. Mr. Dorr, President of the School, considers that the magazine helps to rehabilitate the boys much.

Vocational School for Girls
(Montana)

Meadow Lark was first issued on July 1, 1930. It is edited, written, illustrated, and mimeographed by the inmates. The proofs are read by the superintendent. It has an outside circulation of 300 and is sent to the girls' families, state officials, parole girls, judges, probation officers, and exchanges.

State Industrial School
(Nebraska)

State Industrial School Times was first issued in 1913. The material is prepared under the supervision of the Printing Instructor and is censored by the Superintendent. It has an outside circulation of 25 and is sent to the boys' families, libraries, and exchanges. The superintendent considers that it helps to rehabilitate the boys little.

New Jersey State Home for Boys

The Advance was first issued "in 1888 and has continued as a monthly publication to the present. Until the present editor took charge five years ago, most of the articles were furnished by the boys. We are now aiming to make it scientific in its field. There are no official restrictions. We consider our school a laboratory where advanced ideas in dealing with delinquents are tried out. The Advance endeavors to tell workers in other institutions, juvenile judges, social workers, tax payers, what we are doing, how we are doing it, what we are doing it with and what the results are."

It has an outside circulation of 400 and is sent to libraries, teachers and boys in the home. It is considered that it helps to rehabilitate the boys very little. With the exception of some of the illustrations and the printing, which is done by the boys, the remaining tasks are all by officials.

This report was written by the Assistant Superintendent.

New Jersey State Home for Girls

School Spirit "began in our school in 1930. It was thought that such a project would give an opportunity to the girls, especially the Commercial class to have practical experience in setting up all kinds of mimeograph work. At the same time the other students might have an opportunity to make original contributions. It is edited by a girl on 10th grade Commercial Group and mimeographed and illustrated by the girls. It is censored by the Educational Director with the help of the Commercial Teacher and students of this group. It has an outside circulation of 25, and is sent to Board Members and people interested in the institution and the girls."

In regard to the rehabilitative value of the paper, the Director of Education writes as follows: "gives means of expression to inmate groups and gives them chance of doing many things they have never done before (original stories, poems, etc.)"

New Jersey State Reformatory

The N. J. R. News was first issued in November, 1934. It is edited by the Educational Director and written, illustrated, and mimeographed by the inmates. There are no official restrictions upon any writing or editing. It has an outside circulation of 35 and is sent to superintendents of other state institutions, institutional staff officers, and all inmate population--900.

The Director of Education writes as follows:

> "The paper was started as part of a school project, which would try to socialize educational activities; as well to provide a means of contact between the administration and inmates, to get across certain information. There is no scientific evidence as to what institutional factors make for rehabilitation or to the degree of effectiveness. Probably any "wholesome activity" with a strong social and cooperative drive makes for rehabilitation."

New Jersey Reformatory

The Reflector was first issued in February, 1932. It is edited by the Psychologist, and written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All material must be read and approved by the Superintendent. It has a mailing list of 120, and is sent to state officials, parole officers, interested friends of the institution, high school papers, other correctional institution papers; inmates may mail copies to their families.

The Reflector "has been issued monthly since its inception. Began with a six-page issue; has been gradually increased to present size of 20-28 pages. It has been carried on as a club activity; all articles are written during inmates' leisure time. Material is read and criticized at weekly meetings of the Press Club, which accepts or rejects articles subject to the approval of the Editorial Advisor and finally of the Superintendent. Has been printed in the institution print shop from the start."

In answer to the question as to its rehabilitative value, Mr. Miles, the Psychologist, writes: "Don't feel able to say--too difficult to make an evaluation of something which is a single item in a broad program, and can not really be viewed separately. Of course we feel it is of greater than zero value or we would not have it."

Albion State Training School
(New York)

The News Box was first issued in October, 1934. It is edited by the physical director and the psychologist. It is written by the editors and the inmate reporters. The physical director and officers contribute to the illustrations. There are 14 typewritten copies--one for each cottage. No scandal, libel or malicious gossip are permitted. There is no outside circulation and it is difficult to determine the rehabilitative value as it has "just started." The News Box is "an experiment in embryo state. Ours is an institution for Defective Delinquent girls and women over 16 years of age--being of low intelligence they can contribute very little to the paper."

This report was written by the Superintendent, Dr. Martin.

Westfield State Farm
(New York)

Campus Frolic was first issued in December, 1927. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All articles are previewed, censored and corrected by staff advisors. It has an outside circulation of about 40 copies, and is sent to the members of the Parole Board, the Board of Visitors, Parole Officers and Visiting Chaplains. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

> "When the paper was first issued, each girl contributed at random; the paper was in very crude form; issues appeared only at time of important events, such as 4th of July, etc. In 1931, it became a monthly publication, a set form was followed and departments established. Each cottage now has an elected reporter. Girls from the Commercial Department do the typing and mimeographing and about 200 copies are published each month. A member of the Recreation Department supervises the work."

This report was written by the Superintendent, Dr. Battey.

Elmira Reformatory
(New York)

The Summary was first issued in 1883. It is edited by an inmate editor, written by an inmate editor and staff, and illustrated by an inmate artist. The print shop is run by inmates under the supervision of an instructor. It has an outside circulation of 200 and is sent to libraries, teachers, and parties interested. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

Elmira Reformatory
(continued)

"The paper was first printed in 1883 and published monthly for several years. It was then decided that a weekly publication would be more practical so from that time on it has been published weekly with an occasional special edition. The purpose of the Summary is to provide a clean and truthful history of contemporary events, and to faithfully reflect the best thought of the time without regard to particular parties, sects, or creeds. Its constant endeavor is to uphold the excellent, to condemn the bad in all things that come properly within its sphere as a newspaper. In debatable topics discussed by its contributors The Summary disclaims responsibility, but leaves open questions to the good sense and honest convictions of its readers."

This report was written by the Assistant Superintendent.

Institution for Male Defective Delinquents
(New York)

Nip-An-Tuck was first issued on March 30, 1933. It is edited by the psychologist, and is written by the inmates and the editor and printed by the inmates--all hand set. No news is permitted pertaining to prison riots, etc. It has an outside circulation of 94 and is sent to other prison magazines, etc. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

Dr. Papurt, the psychologist, writes as follows:

"Nip-An-Tuck, our institutional paper, was started on March 30, 1933, by myself, shortly after I came to this institution as Psychologist. The administration had wanted an inmate journal for sometime but it was not thought feasible in view of the fact that our inmates are all feeble-minded. However the attempt was made and we finally got our first issue off the press. All of the printing of Nip-An-Tuck is set up on a hand-press by inmates who have been carefully trained for this work. We attempt to have as much of the material as possible written by inmates and I usually correct the grammar, etc. Since our first issue we have not missed a copy and every one has been printed on time. Our Superintendent as well as the other officials of the institution believe the new paper has been of great help in maintaining a high standard of inmate morale. I am most enthusiastic upon the subject of prison journals as a means to this end."

Attica State Prison
(New York)

The Attican was first issued in May, 1934. It is prepared and mimeographed by the inmates under the supervision of the Head Teacher. All material is thoroughly censored for undesirable matter. It has an outside circulation of about 50 and is sent to other institutions and reformatories as exchange. As to its rehabilitative value, Warden Hunt writes that it "gets them interested in institutional affairs."

New York State Training School for Boys

State School News was first issued in October, 1933. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the boys. There are no official restrictions. It has no outside circulation. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. It is edited in connection with the Social Student Club as part of the Educational Program. Superintendent Rosenbluth answered the questionnaire.

North Carolina State Prison

The Prison News was first issued several years--impossible to check the exact date. It is edited, written, and printed by the prisoners. All copy must be censored by officials before being published. It has an outside circulation between 8,000 and 9,000 and the mailing list is open to any one requesting to be put on the same. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. This report was written by the "Supervisor."

Stonewall Jackson Training School
(North Carolina)

The Uplift is published weekly. It has an outside circulation around 8,000 and is sent to libraries, teachers, boys' families, and leading personages. "It helps the tone of the school." It is printed by the boys but the preparation of the material is done by the editor and associate editor. Any restrictions on the material is done by the employees. The questionnaire was answered by the Superintendent.

State Training School
(North Dakota)

S. T. Siren was first issued in September, 1933. It is edited by the English Teacher; written and illustrated by the students; and printed in the office on the mimeograph. There are no official restrictions. It has an outside circulation of 30 to 70 copies, and is sent to former students, former teachers, parents, friends of the officers and inmates. It has results in English work and if interest is an indication, it has a very good effect.

State Training School
(continued)

"Part of the English course is a brief study of news writing; the inmates write home once a week and since the ages vary from 8 to 21 the letters home do not always contain the news which parents are glad to have concerning the activities of the institution. It fills a need in that respect, and since it is the work of the inmates, organized with a complete staff, and the editing done for errors in English by the teacher, the students feel it is their paper. It is published twice monthly, and the superintendent does not see it until it is placed upon his desk."

This report was written by an instructor in the Senior English Department.

Boys' Industrial School
(Ohio)

Industrial School Journal was first issued about 40 years ago. It is edited by the printing instructor, and written about fifty-fifty by boys and officials. There are no official restrictions. It has an outside circulation of 400 and is sent to any one. "The last couple of years the Journal has been cut to half its former size--from 50 to 25 pages. Do not know how long that condition shall continue, as the printer was not working full time, but he is back again on full time." The Chaplain answered the questionnaire.

Girls' Industrial School
(Ohio)

G. I. S. World was first issued in December, 1930. It is written, illustrated, and dittoed by the girls under the supervision of the teachers. There are no official restrictions only that contents must be thoroughly censored by the teachers. It has no outside circulation. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. Mr. Beatty, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

Ohio Penitentiary

Ohio Penitentiary News is a weekly newspaper which was first issued on April 26, 1894. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All the contents are subject to the approval of the Warden. Editorial policies have ever been liberal. Bad taste only is tabooed. It has an outside circulation of about 700, going to prisoners' families, those interested in prisoner welfare,

Ohio Penitentiary
(continued)

other prison periodicals, a large number of newspapers in the state, and all county judges, and prosecutors. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

> "Since News' inception in 1894 under the regime of Warden C. C. James, the paper has been published continuously with but one exception--several issues lapsed immediately following the Easter Monday Holocaust, April 21, 1930, when 322 prisoners were trapped with fatal consequences by flame and smoke in G. and H. cellblock."

This questionnaire was unsigned.

Ohio State Reformatory

The New Day was first issued in 1900. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The paper is censored and is under the direct supervision of the Chaplain. It has an outside circulation of 200 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, and exchanges. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

> "The institution weekly was first published in 1900 under the name of The Reformatory Chronicle and later on was supplanted by The Bulletin which in turn was followed by the present paper The New Day.
>
> "The New Day has been acclaimed by many of the little magazines, both literary, proletarian, radical, and poetry. They practically all exchange.
>
> "The New Day came into existence in September of 1925. It has functioned faithfully since that time.
>
> "Many schools of journalism have spoken favorably of The New Day and the late issue of The Latin Quarterly ranks the New Day high."

The Chaplain answered the questionnaire.

London Prison Farm
(Ohio)

The London Prison Farmer was first issued on July 15, 1932. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates, and is under the general supervision of the Chaplain. It has a small outside circulation and is interchanged with other institutions and sent to relatives only on request. Mr. Amrine, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

State Industrial School for Girls (White)
(Oklahoma)

Climbers' Record, a "magazine published on the 25th of each month." Mrs. Bezanson, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

> "It has been in circulation since the 25th of September, 1931--four months after I began my administration. A teacher assumes the responsibility of being known as the editor, and directs the work of the magazine. The magazine is the result of the girls' effort, from typing, stenciling, and mimeographing. The articles, also, are compiled by the girls, and they bind it ready for mailing. We call this our journalistic department. It is a very modest effort, but very gratifying to both staff and girls and much appreciated by county judges, state officers, and many citizens of the state of Oklahoma. It creates a pride and removes a feeling of inferiority complex from which some of the girls suffer because of past discouraging environment. Before my administration, another magazine or booklet was issued at irregular intervals and was named the Cross Roads. It is our ambition to some time in future have a printing press and issue a magazine or paper which may have a paid subscription price."

The material is gone over by some teacher, to see that only worth while articles are used, or at least to see that the pupils have made an honest attempt to write something worth while. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value.

Oklahoma State Penitentiary

The Tidings is published monthly by the inmates; and edited and supervised by the Superintendent of Printing. It has an outside circulation of 600 copies, more or less, and is sent to exchanges, law enforcement officers, and prisoners' relatives. The articles are almost exclusively written by the inmates and the paper is supported by the Inmates Canteen Fund. It is considered to have very much rehabilitative value. The Superintendent of Printing answered the questionnaire.

The Glen Mills Schools
(Pennsylvania)

The Boys Journal is "issued monthly by The Glen Mills Schools, which is an educational institution, not a prison." (From a letter written by the Superintendent--he did not answer the questionnaire.)

Sleighton Farm School for Girls
(Pennsylvania)

Question is published by the Sleighton Farm School for Girls. Mrs. Morrison, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

Sleighton Farm School for Girls
(continued)

"Although the school receives girls by order of the court we do not regard the institution as a penal institution. We regard it as an educational institution and resent the classification which would place an institution for young girls in the category of penal institutions. We do have a little school paper but I should be sorry to list it as a prison journal or a prison paper."

Pennsylvania Industrial School

Reformatory Record was first issued a long time ago--the exact date is not known. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by officials and inmates. The official restrictions are the same as for any other school paper. It has an outside circulation of 1100 copies and is sent to parents of boys in the school. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value. Mr. Cranor, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

Western State Penitentiary
(Pennsylvania)

Keystone was first issued in September, 1925. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The illustrations are printed from wood and linoleum cuts. The only official restriction is that it must be clean. It is sent to prisoners' families. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value. Mr. Ashe, the warden, answered the questionnaire.

Western State Penitentiary--Rockview Branch

Rock-Re-View was first issued in November, 1930. It is edited by the Restoration Director and written by the Restoration Director and the inmates. It is printed by the inmates. There are no official restrictions. It is sent to exchanges, and 25 officials. Prisoners may send it to their correspondents. There is also cell distribution. Copies are sent to the Welfare Department, Board of Trustees, and interested officers of the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh.

Publication was discontinued three months.

The Restoration Director, who answered the questionnaire, is also Chaplain, Educational and Recreational Director. He writes as follows:

Western State Penitentiary--Rockview Branch
(continued)

"There was "universal demand for its return. It must do some good. I felt that there were many things that I would like to discuss with the entire prison population, also to get the inmates' reaction on problems. That started the paper. We are limited to this size because we have only one press and really have no need for a bigger one."

State Prison and Providence County Jail
State Reformatory for Men
(Rhode Island)

Question was first issued in June, 1931. It is edited by an official but written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All narratives are censored by the administration. It has an outside circulation of 400, and is sent to different prisons and institutions, as well as to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value.

"The Question was first issued in 1931 for the reclamation of the inmates as well as those who are interested in the institution and the part it plays in the reconstruction of character. Since that time, it has enjoyed a fair amount of success and we believe that it has done some good in the rehabilitation of the inmates."

Mr. Walker, the Warden, answered the questionnaire.

Sockanosset Boys' School
(Rhode Island)

The Pow-Wow was first issued in February, 1934. It is edited by a staff of boys and with the help of teachers and the librarian. It is written, illustrated, and printed by the boys. All articles must be original and have interest. If they are copied poems or articles--the writer's name must accompany the same. It has an outside circulation of approximately 250 and is sent to other similar boys' schools, reform and industrial, high schools, state authorities, to our own boys and other interested folks. "Our boys are very much interested in the school paper--they write good articles and look forward to it each month." Mr. Aldrich, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

South Dakota Penitentiary

The Messenger is a magazine which was first issued on July 1, 1918. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. It is superintended by

South Dakota Penitentiary
(continued)

the Warden. It has an outside circulation of 350 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. Mr. Kunkle, the Editor of The Messenger, answered the questionnaire.

State Training and Agricultural School for Boys
(Tennessee)

The Flash, a weekly, was first issued on November 1, 1933. It is carried on by the boys and there are no official restrictions. There is no outside circulation and copies are only distributed within the school. It is considered to help to rehabilitate the boys very much and is published by the boys with the help of employees. The Superintendent's secretary answered the questionnaire.

Tennessee Vocational School for Girls

Hi-Lights of T. V. S. was first issued in November, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the girls, assisted by a teacher. "This paper is published for the benefit of girls and officials of the school and is circulated among them. If they wished to do so, copies may be mailed by them to friends or family." There is no outside circulation. It is considered that it helps to rehabilitate the pupils much. Miss Farrar, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

State Juvenile Training School
(Texas)

Texas Training School News was first issued on December 20, 1916. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed under the supervision of the Printing Instructor. It has an outside circulation of 400 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. The Printing Instructor answered the questionnaire.

Utah State Prison

Utah Penwiper was first issued on June 5, 1932. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under the supervision of the Social Case Worker. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value. Mr. Fife, the Case Worker, writes as follows:

Utah State Prison
(continued)

"Political and general news found in daily newspapers are not allowed "re-treatment" in our paper. We restrict as far as possible to material, always original with the men and on subjects relating to their own problems. (Poetry is sometimes reprinted by permission.) It has an outside circulation about 97 and is sent to libraries, teachers, social workers, prisoners' families and friends, exchanges to other institutional publications, and some commercial publications. The inmate circulation is 325.

"The Utah Penwiper was started in the Utah State Prison by myself in June, 1932. All equipment and materials were obtained through my efforts from print shops, supply houses and newspapers without cost to the state."

Virginia Industrial School for Boys

The V. I. S. News was first issued about April, 1930. It is edited by the Welfare Worker; written by the principal of the school and the pupils; illustrated by the principal and the pupils under his direction; and mimeographed by the principal and the pupils. There are no official restrictions except the work of the pupils is, of course, gone over, revised, etc., to some extent by the teachers and the Editor. It is sent to juvenile authorities, parents of the boys, public library, other juvenile institutions, friends of the institution, etc. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value.

"The V. I. S. News was first published about April 1, 1930, and was printed by the Virginia State Penitentiary for the School. Due to the extreme rise in prices of the cost of printing, we purchased a mimeograph the first of October and have been publishing our own paper here since that time."

The Superintendent, Mr. Blandford, in a letter, writes as follows: "We do not wish to be listed as a penal institution. Ours is an Industrial School for White Boys between the ages of ten and eighteen; and it is what the work implies, a school for boys who need special disciplinary and other training. I am answering your questions, striking out the words prison and prisoners wherever they are used in the questionnaire and substituting school and pupils."

Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls

The Booster was first issued in 1925 and is edited monthly. The contributions of editorials, poems, current events, etc., are prepared by the girls of the institution under the supervision of the teachers. It has no outside circulation except to the girls on parole. The Superintendent's secretary answered the questionnaire.

Virginia Penitentiary

The Beacon was first issued about 15 years ago. The prisoners do most all of the work and articles--once in a while one of the officials will write an article. They are allowed to publish most any thing any other paper would publish. The outside circulation each month varies from 300 to 2100 copies. It is considered to have "right much value." Mr. Youell, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

Washington State Penitentiary

Agenda was first issued on January 1, 1922. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under the censorship of the Warden. It has an outside circulation of 1200 and it is nation-wide. "We feel certain it helps some, but how much is not known. It is dedicated to the inspiration of imprisoned men and women, and financed, edited, printed, and written entirely by the inmates. The present editor is the seventh."

On the subscription blank, sent with the returned questionnaire, is found the following:

> "We want you to know that Agenda is struggling desperately to become self-supporting. When, and if it does reach this state of security, we shall have realized achievement that many, much wiser than we, have predicted highly improbable. Nevertheless, proceeding in the belief that nothing is impossible, we are endeavoring to diversify and so present our subject matter as to make it, first of all, readable. If, after that, the reader is profitably entertained, and has wavered the least bit from old prejudices that urged him to banish all social offenders from his bounds of tolerance, we have fulfilled one of the many aims held hopefully in view when we addressed and mailed this magazine to you."

Adrian Huffman, the Editor of Agenda, answered the questionnaire.

State School for Girls
(Washington)

Campus Echoes is published about twice during the school term. It has no circulation outside of the school except that copies are sent to the girls on parole who are interested. The accountant answered the questionnaire.

Washington State Reformatory

The Activian was first issued in October, 1929. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. All material must be submitted first to the Director of Education to be approved or rejected. It has an outside circulation of 350 and is sent to libraries and prisoners' families. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. It first started as a four-page paper and later took the present magazine form. The Director of Education answered the questionnaire.

State Training School for Boys
(Washington)

The New Leaf was first issued in June, 1922. It is edited by the printing instructor and written by the boys and the instructor--the type is set by the boys and the printing is by the boys. There are the customary restrictions governing any institution where juvenile delinquency is concerned. It has an outside circulation of about 700 and is sent to families of the boys, libraries, judges throughout the state of Washington, members of the state legislature, members of Congress, mayors and sheriffs of cities and counties in the state, etc. "It helps to rehabilitate those who are directly concerned with printing; informative to the other departments. The New Leaf had its inception in June, 1922, a mimeograph form, later changing to hand set type and for the last three years set with a late model linotype machine, operated by the boys taught at the school."

Mr. Kelly, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls

The Industrial Breezes was first issued in its present form in October, 1934. It is edited by the girls with the help of a teacher. It is written by the inmates--

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls
(continued)

a reporter from each of the four cottages. Miss Cook, teacher and office assistant, writes as follows:

> "As you can see from the enclosed copy, the paper is confined to the news within the home. It is sent as a monthly letter to the paroled girls who are required to keep in touch with the home, and like to hear from us. It is edited principally for the benefit of girls who are paroled--to keep them in touch with the home--as a letter might. It is also sent to other state institutions. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value.
>
> "The Sparks" the paper of several years ago was only a typewritten copy--one for each cottage. It was discontinued two years ago--because of a cut in office forces.
>
> "We felt the need of some method of corresponding with our paroled girls. So many would write and ask for news of the home and it was almost impossible to answer each letter individually, especially since we no longer have a parole officer. The Industrial Breezes gives each girl the news every month. The girls in the home are also interested in it very much."

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys

Big Brother is edited by the school principal; written by the inmates and the officers; cuts made by the boys; and printed by the boys and an officer. All material must be of a clean nature. It has an outside circulation of 500 and is sent to parolees, inmates' families, and other papers. It is considered to have some rehabilitative value. This report was written by the assistant superintendent.

Wyoming Industrial Institute

The Buzzer was first issued in November, 1934. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the boys. There are no official restrictions. It is sent to former inmates only. It is considered that it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much. "The paper was started and is sponsored by Mr. Frank D. Haney, Vocational Director of the institution. It is published once a month. The boys take a lively interest in the publication."

U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas

The New Era was first issued in March, 1914. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates under supervision. It has an outside circulation of 600 and is sent to federal officials and individuals upon request. It is considered to help to rehabilitate the prisoners much. The Supervisor of Education answered the questionnaire.

U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington

Island Lantern was first issued on April 1, 1925. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. The official restrictions are quite elastic; however, the material in each issue is surveyed by the Warden or his delegated representative; "smutty" jokes or stories are not permitted; a minimum of "crime" news; articles or editorials of a critical nature with reference to governmental departments are not permitted; no reference permitted to public or private life of any member of the administrative or custodial staff. It has an outside circulation of approximately 400 and is sent to libraries, teachers, prisoners' families and friends, persons interested in prison work, exchanges, Federal and state probation and parole officers, U. S. Marshals, and attorneys, Federal judges, penologists, welfare and religious organizations. It is considered to have much rehabilitative value. The secretary to the Warden answered the questionnaire.

U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

Good Words is edited and published by the inmates of this institution. This information was obtained from a letter by the Warden--he did not answer the questionnaire.

U. S. North-Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

The Periscope was first issued in January, 1930. It is edited by the Supervisor of Education, written by the inmates, with rare exceptions, illustrated and mimeographed by the inmates. Each article is reviewed by the Supervisor of Education. The intention is to keep the paper clean and not too critical of the forces which placed the men in prison. It has an outside circulation of about 200 exchanges and 500 families. It is considered to have little rehabilitative value. The Supervisor of Education answered the questionnaire.

U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio

Beacon was first issued in May, 1933. It is edited, written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. "The paper is published by permission of the Bureau of

U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio
(continued)

Prisons, Department of Justice. The Bureau assumes no responsibility for the "individual sentiments expressed, and reserves the right to prohibit only articles of a scandalous nature, or which tend to impede the proper administration of justice." It has an outside circulation of approximately 450 and is sent to federal judges, district attorneys, probation officers, other institutions, and copies are mailed out to their families by those inmates who desire to do so. It is considered to have very much rehabilitative value. Mr. Sanford, the Superintendent, answered the questionnaire.

Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia

The Eagle was first issued in November, 1933. It is edited by the teachers--a school project. It is written largely by student inmates and also illustrated by them. The Commercial Department prints it. It has an outside circulation of 30 and is sent to members of our Board, officials in Washington, and the local staff. The Head Teacher answered the questionnaire.

U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma

The Outlook was first issued on February 15, 1934. All the work on the publication is done by inmates. "There are no official restrictions except those of ordinarily ethical journals. However, criticism of the invidious type would not be allowed. Constructive suggestions that might result in benefit to the institution or inmate body seem to be welcomed. Copy is referred to the head of departments for censorship, but this has so far been merely a form, as department heads have so far been liberal and constructive in their views. It has an outside circulation around 450 and is sent to prisoners' families, federal judges, probation officers, librarians, and prison publications."

Dr. Conrad, Director of Education, writes as follows: "As to its rehabilitative value, I would not care to say at this time. We try to hold a high standard and ideal before our readers--what effect such journalism may have in their rehabilitation you

U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma
(continued)

can judge as well as we. The Outlook was started February 15, 1934, almost at the beginning of the institution itself. An inmate editor was selected (formerly a newspaper man) and he has been with the magazine until recently, when upon his release, another inmate (also an ex-newspaper man) was selected to fill his place. The magazine has, therefore, had experienced men hold of it from the beginning. Its art work is inmate--drawn by men trained in the institution."

U. S. Detention Farm, La Tuna, Texas

La Tuna Raven was first issued in April, 1933. It is edited by an inmate editor and censored by the Welfare Director and the Warden. It is written, illustrated, and printed by the inmates. It must be clean and not controversial. It has an outside circulation of 100 and is sent to exchange list of prison papers, department of justice officials, semi-official personnel and prisoners' relatives.

"The Raven was established in April, 1933, and has been published monthly since. It is a mimeographed publication of from 16-24 pages. Since a large part of our population consists of Mexican aliens, immigration cases, we have a Spanish section in each issue. It is instrumental in improving the morale of the institution. It is difficult to evaluate it as an isolated factor in such a complicated matter as rehabilitation."

The questionnaire was answered by the Assistant Supervisor of Education.

Chapter V

Summary

1. One hundred three institutions reported that they are publishing a prison or institutional journal.

2. The following table shows the distribution by year of the date of the first issue of the publications:

1883 x	1896	1909	1922 xxx
1884	1897 x	1910 x	1923 x
1885 x	1898 x	1911	1924 x
1886	1899	1912 xx	1925 xxx
1887 x	1900 x	1913 xx	1926 xxx
1888 xx	1901	1914 xx	1927 xx
1889	1902	1915 xx	1928 x
1890 x	1903 x	1916 x	1929 xx
1891	1904	1917	1930 xxxxxxxx
1892	1905 x	1918 x	1931 xxxxxxxx
1893	1906	1919	1932 xxxxxxxx
1894 x	1907	1920 xxx	1933 xxxxxxxxxx
1895 xx	1908 x	1921	1934 xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

The oldest publications, prior to 1900, are as follows:

The Summary, Elmira Reformatory, New York--1883
Our Paper, Massachusetts State Reformatory--1885
The Prison Mirror, Minnesota State Prison--1887
The Riverside, State Training School for Boys, Minnesota--1888
The Advance, New Jersey State Home for Boys--1888
Industrial Training School News, Colorado State Industrial School--1890
Ohio Penitentiary News, Ohio Penitentiary, Ohio--1894
The Pioneer, Illinois State Reformatory--1895
Industrial School Journal, Boys' Industrial School, Ohio--1895
The Monthly Record, Connecticut State Prison--1897
Men's Reformatory Press, Men's Reformatory, Iowa--1898

Twelve institutions either did not know the date of the first issue or failed to answer the question.

3. The answers to the question as to the extent of outside circulation of the publications must have included, in many cases, the total circulation--within and without the institution. We must keep this in mind when reading the following table which summarizes the statements as to the extent of outside circulation among those institutions answering this question:

3. (continued)

Outside Circulation	Average Institution Population
8,000-9,000---------2	481-7581
1,000-2,000--------12	159-2874
800---900---------2	540-1373
700---800---------3	220-4104
600---700---------5	418-3300
500---600---------5	240-5300
400---500---------8	155-1496
300---400---------7	100-1609
200---300---------7	190-3486
100---200---------5	224-2266
100----25--------13	51-1200

There were about 11 institutions which have no outside circulation; 9 with limited circulation; 1 with no definite circulation; and several institutions did not answer the question.

4. In answer to the question as to the rehabilitative value of a journal--50 were of the opinion that it had much value; 30, that it had little value; and the remaining 23 either ignored the question or evaded it by phrasing the answer so that it was impossible to classify it accurately.

5. The majority of the questionnaires were answered by the warden or superintendent; of the remaining, there was a miscellaneous array of signatures: Printing Instructor, Chief Clerk, Accountant, Supervisor of Boys, Educational and Religious Director, Managing Officer, Director, Community Service Division, Record Clerk, Psychologist, Restoration Director, Inmate Editor, Case Worker, Chaplain, etc. There were a few questionnaires unsigned.

6. It is interesting to note the variety of persons who receive these journals. It should be noted that there are only a few institutions, which attempt to keep state officials, judges, probation officers, and welfare workers informed of the activities of the institution, through the prison or institutional publication.

7. We would have had a hundred per cent report for all the state penitentiaries, but for Texas State Penitentiary.

However, on Page 3, of the November 29, 1934 issue of The Prison Mirror, Minnesota State Prison, under a column headed "Mirrorettes," we find the following

7. (continued)

information:

> "From the Lone Star State comes the seventh anniversary number of The Echo. This little paper edited and composed by the inmates of the Texas Prison System at Huntsville, is one of the most interesting exchanges to reach our desk. The account of the Prison Rodeo in the birthday number is in itself worth the price of a year's subscription. Short stories, poems, editorials, sports articles, humor, cross-word puzzles, and just about everything published in the modern journal are to be found in its columns...."

Thus there are 104 institutions which are publishing a journal at the present time.

Chapter VI

A Critique of Prison Publications

In this chapter, a critique of prison publications will be presented with reference to their set-up; frequency of publication; aims and purposes; contents; opinions expressed by the inmate contributors on crime, criminals, or, in fact, any phase of penology; and, such information as may be written on any of the publications with reference to their history.

In many cases, I will make critical comments but these must not be regarded as conclusive. In practically all the publications, I have had only one copy to analyze. Furthermore, we must keep constantly in mind that the institutions are not only handicapped financially but also by the quality and quantity of their personnel, both administrative and inmate.

California State Prison
(San Quentin)

The Bulletin is "published bi-monthly on a non-subscription basis by the inmates of the California State Prison, San Quentin, with the sanction and under the direction of James B. Holohan, Warden."

The December, 1934, issue had a most attractive cover in cheerful colors. The contents included four stories, illustrated; Bulletin Quiz--a feature that will test your knowledge; Story Sketches; The Caged Poets--a miscellany of inmate poetry and song lyrics; Now, Who Discovered America--an article introducing new evidence; Willing to Stay--an interview; The Curious Case of Miss Laurie and Mr. Excelsior--a debate; A Lesson I Have Learned--an article; Keeping Fit While in Prison--a new daily dozen with illustrations; News and Comment; Cross Word Puzzle; Book Reviews; and editorial comment.

In the article "Willing to Stay" an interview with a man who refused to accept his freedom after fifteen years in prison is reported. In part, the

prisoner says:

> "....I have lost all contact with the modern world and I am too old to make a new start....When I first came to San Quentin, I couldn't read nor write. Today, I can read anything in English and I have also learned French and Spanish. I have completed several of the University Extension courses...."

In the article, "A Lesson I Have Learned," the writer comments on "just what does a man derive from his imprisonment?" He concludes with the following:

> "Prison, then, has taught me to appreciate the simpler, finer things in life--not the least of which is the value of friendship--and that all depends on my own latent ability to succeed."

The illustrations and feature captions add much to this well-printed and attractive magazine. The Bulletin is a magazine of high literary order. It is outstanding in the prison publications for its excellence in quality of material offered to the reader and in its set-up.

Before leaving The Bulletin, I would like to offer some information on the ruling at San Quentin that no inmate manuscripts can be sent outside the prison and sold.

Miss DeFord in an article in The Nation attributes this ruling not only to the objection by members of the State Parole Board that these manuscripts reveal too much of the real facts concerning life within the prison, but also to an underlying feeling of jealousy that convicts should be able to write so well. Miss DeFord writes as follows concerning The Bulletin:[1]

> "The San Quentin Bulletin, the monthly magazine which the prisoners write, illustrate, and print, and which they had built up into a readable and attractive general periodical, was also hit by the above ruling. Previously, any interested person might subscribe for it by sending a dollar to the Warden. Now its circulation is limited to the inmates themselves.
>
> "A recent letter from Warden Holohan says, "The State Board of Prison Directors has passed a resolution not to accept any more outside subscriptions on The Bulletin."

However in this December, 1934 issue, I found the following notice:

> "Responsible individuals who desire to be placed on The Bulletin should direct their requests to the Warden."

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[1] Miriam DeFord, "Shall Convicts Write Books?" The Nation, (November 5, 1930), pp. 495-497.

Connecticut State Prison

The Monthly Record of November, 1934, is an attractive, well-printed magazine with a colored cover in blue and black. It is "published monthly to promote neighborliness and good will by a group of inmates of the Connecticut State Prison"--"a magazine truly devoted to the inmate."

On the page containing the table of contents for this month and other information, is found the following "Note to Contributors":

> "The short stories herein are fiction and intended as such. Original stories, articles, and poetry of merit will receive careful consideration, subject to necessary revision. The publishers of this magazine do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed or statements made. All manuscripts accepted are printed upon the authority of their writers."

In this issue there was a page devoted to the following interesting announcement:

> "The attention of our many readers is called to the new style Monthly Record magazine. In its pages we have modeled a miniature world of courage and brighter hopes, to show to the outside world the thoughts, ideals, and aspirations in which the better side of our lives has expression. We are indeed grateful for the support lent to us by the officials of our institution, and to all who have been instrumental in the successful launching of this little magazine. It is with a sense of accomplishment and of difficult obstacles overcome, considering the limited equipment in our printing department, that the printers merit high praise for the excellent grade of work maintained throughout this publication. We hope that everyone's stamp of approval goes on The Monthly Record."

This issue contained a short story, original poems, an amusement calendar, as well as such regular features as an Editorial, Sporting Section, Chapel Notes, Poet's Corner--outside contributions, Movie Odes, Humor, Census Bulletin, and a most interesting feature called Grace Notes. This last article was devoted to an interesting interpretive criticism of the music played by the prison band. It was very well-written and understandable to all readers. Some of the contributors signed names in full; others used nicknames or initials.

I found this magazine well-worth reading and most enjoyable.

Connecticut School for Boys

Hilltop Hubbub is a four-page newspaper published semi-monthly by the class in printing. The issue for November 30, 1934 contained no stories or poetry but offered to its readers school news, reviews of lectures, coming events, class notes, alumni notes, a little humor, and administration notes.

It is an attractive paper--well-organized and well-written. Furthermore, I liked the wording of several of the announcements. For example:

> "....Siek was elected to fill the vacancy made by John Henderson, who recently returned to his home in Bridgeport.
>
> "The following boys have returned to their homes for undetermined time...."

Thus the reader did not have constantly before his eyes the words "inmates," "parole," etc.

Long Lane Farm

The Daisy Leaf, an attractive twelve-page paper, is published several times a year by Long Lane Farm, Connecticut. In its July, 1933 issue is found the following information:

> "The Daisy Leaf is seven years old this month. In July, 1926, our first Daisy Leaf was published....The principal changes made in the Daisy Leaf are now that we have our school motto printed on the front page, ("Not Self But All"), the paper is larger, and each home has a reporter on the staff rather than departmental editors. There are four or five editions of the Daisy Leaf during the year, and we have 400 copies printed of each edition. Each member of the editorial staff and each contributor to the Daisy Leaf receives a copy and many are mailed to paroled girls."

The four copies which I received contained reviews of events, such as: the Easter Egg Hunt, Posture Tag Day, Yellow Button Party, etc.; notices of contests; coming events; chapel services; news of the cottages; bits of poetry; short themes; jokes; administration notes, etc.

In the May, 1934 issue, there was printed the essay receiving first prize in an essay contest--"How Training At Long Lane Farm Will Enable Us to Take Our Place in the World." It was interesting to note that the school

paper was not mentioned as having any part in this training. Yet undoubtedly the paper does furnish a medium for self-expression.

While I was reading these issues, I was scarcely aware that they came from a correctional institution, except when the terms "paroled" and "probation" were used occasionally. It is, as one girl wrote in a theme, "When I first entered the gate at Long Lane Farm, I thought this was a boarding school for young girls."

Delaware Industrial School for Girls

Woods Haven Echoes is a ten-page dittoed journal. The November, 1934 issue contained an editorial, devoted to Armistice Day; a feature called News Reel, which contained reviews of recent school events and coming events, such as, May Day, the Fourth of July, Corn Husking, and Thanksgiving Plans; announcements of contests; new courses; the Haven Roll; short articles on Parole, Good English, Community Spirit, Leisure Hours, Thrift, and pleas for more cooperation and fair play in the Student Council; sporting news; Campus Chatter, a feature devoted to Sunday School News, Church News, Alumnae News; and a section of jokes called "Read 'Em and Weep."

This paper is a worth-while attempt to introduce a paper into the school and furnishes a medium for self-expression as well as stimulating school spirit and cooperation.

National Training School for Boys

The Boys' Opportunity is the official publication of The National Training School in Washington, D. C. and is printed by the boys. In an official editorial, in the Year Book for 1933-1934, I found the following interesting information concerning the title of the school magazine:

> "It was about three years ago at this writing.
>
> "In search of a word or phrase that would most adequately define and express our conception of the real mission of the National Training School as custodian of the delinquent boys committed to it, the familiar, but highly meaningful word 'Opportunity', became not only the title of our official publication but the idea it conveys crept

> "into our thinking until it has become a convenient slogan that can be carried about in our mental vest pocket to be slipped in and out with easy grace...."

While some of the departments have special reports, written by the boys on the work accomplished, it is difficult to comment on this issue as it is a review of the work of the institution in an annual report of the Superintendent. However, it is a most attractive magazine and a credit to the school and printing department.

Florida Industrial School for Boys

The Yellow Jacket, "A Paper by the Boys for the Boys," is published bi-weekly at the Florida Industrial School for Boys. It is a six-page printed newspaper containing school, hospital, cottage, sporting, shop, and administrative news; coming events; reports of the various crews--campus, plumbing, electrical, truck garden, landscaping, and carpenter; a review of the Psychology Clinic and Individual Rating System of the School. The editorial, in the November 17, 1934 issue, contained a reprint from the Prison Mirror, Stillwater, Minnesota--"What to Do with Our Suspicions." In addition, there were three other editorials on "Cooperation," "Be Enthusiastic," and "Etiquette" written by a member of the administrative staff.

It was interesting to read a special feature column on Etiquette--written by one of the boys! Such questions as the following were answered: "How should the napkin be used? Is it proper to ask for a second helping?"

There were also selected quotations from well-known writings and by famous people in a column called "Wise and Otherwise." In addition, there was also a "Did you Know?" column, and five illustrations under the heading, "Fact-Finding Ventures." One of these illustrations showed two men up to their necks in water. Under the picture was the following explanation:

> "Political prisoners in Venezuela are sent to a prison where the cells are flooded twice daily by tide water--prisoners must stand for hours to keep from drowning."

The Yellow Jacket is a most interesting and creditable school paper, even though it is confined chiefly to school news and activities.

Idaho Industrial Training School

The Gem State Argus is published semi-monthly by the class in printing in the Idaho Industrial Training School for Boys and Girls. This is a magazine devoted chiefly to school activities and school news with the students as reporters.

The school motto was most interesting: "Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

There were no original writings, in the June 30 and December 15, 1934 issues, but both magazines were well-written and arranged.

House of Correction
(Chicago)

The Corrector is published by the House of Correction in Chicago, Illinois. It is a most interesting four-page "monthly newspaper edited and printed by and for the inmates of the House of Correction. It seeks to distribute news of the Institution and encourage self-improvement and right thinking among the inmates."

Its motto is "Cooperation is our watchword--Eternal vigilance the price of Freedom."

I found the following statement very helpful and wish more of the publications would do the same:

> "All articles, unless otherwise specified are written by the inmates. Unsigned articles are by the editor."

Aside from the editorials, the paper is devoted to sporting news and current events.

In the November, 1934 and December, 1934 issues the editorials have been devoted to the so-called "Incurable Criminal" and "Prison Evolution." The editor does not believe that such a person as the "incurable criminal" exists from his own volition and concludes "when a man is released from prison, and is feeling just as low as is humanly possible to feel, hold out a hand to him, help him over the rut that he has fallen into, or else be guilty of aiding, in the education of an incurable criminal."

State Reformatory for Women

Oakdale Trail Blazer, a mimeographed magazine, is published monthly by the inmates of the Illinois State Reformatory for Women. The April 30, 1933 issue contained many feature articles, news of the cottages, administration notes, original poems, church notes, reviews of events and announcements of coming events, etc.

In an article on "Our Library," written by one of the inmates, I was interested in the following comments:

> "I've heard so many of the girls complaining about the great number of murder and detective stories in ratio to the romances. Somehow they don't seem so keen on the detective tales as heretofore. They seem to prefer love stories, probably on the theory that "love makes the world go round."

The retiring reporter of the campus concluded her review with "I can't name my successor as reporter of the campus, for no one seems to want the responsibility of the monthly task, so I will leave it to Mrs. Richey to name someone for the job."

Oakdale Trail Blazer is a splendid magazine--sparkling with enthusiasm. It is worthy of a better setting than its mimeographed sheets.

Illinois State Training School for Girls

The Campus Gazette is compiled by the Illinois Training School for Girls and printed by the St. Charles School for Boys. The March-April, 1934 issue is an attractive printed magazine with a green cover picturing a little girl skipping merrily down a road.

This issue contained editorials; news of the cottages; poetry; social activities; industrial information--laundry, meat room, bakery, dispensary, beauty parlor, sewing room, etc. reports. The varied articles by the girls are exceptionally well-written, such as, "Different Foods and Ways of the Chinese," "The History and Use of Advertising," etc.

I found this magazine most interesting and well-written. It is not only an outlet for self-expression but a source of entertainment for the girls.

St. Charles School for Boys

The Boy Agriculturist, (Memorial Day Number), is printed by the St. Charles School for Boys. This is a well-arranged magazine with a striking cover of yellow background with red figures and blue lettering.

On page 1, of this issue, I found the following information:

> "Henceforth the Boy Agriculturist is to be strictly the output of the Academic Department. It will contain material prepared largely by the boys and will represent their best literary efforts in different fields of interest. They may write about any of the activities of the institution, particularly events of special interest in their home life, recreational programs, vocational work, as well as school projects.
>
> "A school publication is of value only when it contributes to the development of the students, and this end is best attained when the material is produced by the students themselves.
>
> "Every effort will be expended to make each contribution as nearly perfect from the standpoint of good language usage as is consistent with the training and inherent ability of the student."

This issue contained informing current events in science; book reports, written in the following form--Time, Author, Favorite Characters, Interesting Facts and Opinion of the book.

The editorials were devoted to "The Life of Thomas A. Edison" and "Ponzi Has Paid." There is an unusual feature page devoted to "testimonial" replies on "What help have you received at the School for Boys that will benefit you when you are paroled?" Needless to say, all replies are extremely flattering to the Institution.

The material, in the magazine, is mostly written by the boys and is well-expressed.

Indiana Boys' School

The Indiana Boys' School Herald is a twenty-inch, four-page weekly newspaper, cheaply printed. The February 16, 1935 issue contained the usual sport news; reviews of past and coming events; administrative notes; a cross-word puzzle; notice of a chess tournament; company news, with boys as reporters; a list of the faculty; report of the news of the grades, with teachers as sponsors for the columns. Each grade has its own motto--"Live and learn," "Launched but not anchored," "Obedience to law is liberty," etc.

In addition, there was a report of the German Class, containing the grades received by the boys; news of the various vocational groups--electrical, garden, kitchen, greenhouse, etc.; and an illustrated "Unusual Facts Revealed." There was also an unsigned short love story. One could not tell whether it was a reprint or an original contribution.

I think that the appearance of this paper would be greatly improved if a better quality paper was used and a smaller sheet--the twenty-inch size is very awkward to handle.

Iowa State Penitentiary

The Presidio is a magazine "edited and published monthly by and for the inmates of the Iowa State Prison." The cover of the Christmas issue was in colors, showing the Three Wise Men, and on the reverse side of the front cover was a jolly Santa Claus in bright red on a navy blue background. On the back cover of this issue was a calendar for 1935.

> "The purpose of this publication is to give to the inmates an opportunity of self-expression, to provide them with a medium for discussion of public problems and to add to their store of information and inspiration. Articles of scandalous, scurrilous or defamatory nature, or which tend to impede or hamper the proper administration of justice, will be promptly rejected by the Warden. All contributed material must bear name, or number, or both. All unsigned material published emanates from the Presidio Staff."

The contents for the Christmas issue were the following: a reprint from the New York Sun, "Yes, Virginia, There is a Santa Claus"; Sport News; A Message to Garcia, by Elbert Hubbard; Tricks of Magic Explained; Library Notes; Create Something--a spur to initiative; These Made Us Laugh--wit and humor, original and selected; Bighouse Bards--verse by the Prison Rhymsters.

In the feature, Library Notes, are found book reviews of Light in August by William Faulkner, and Alexanderplatz Berlin by Alfred Doblin.

In addition to the above contents, there was a cross word puzzle with the solution at the end of the issue; Cell-House 'E' Notes and Cell-House 'C' Flashes, etc.; Church Notes; and, Vital Statistics.

A feature article on "Pastimes" by 16108 furnishes the following information:

"Of course those who own a head-set have the radio, we have our books and magazines; but these things soon get tiresome, so other pastimes are turned to, and the result: at present the "prison industry" is about as great in our cells at night as it is in the shops during the day.

"The most popular pastime is beadwork....Next comes the ring work.... the art of making celluloid rings....Then we find the men who enjoy making scarfs, table sets and doilies from costly yarns....Crochet work is also very common....We find an artist or two, a few men who understand music well enough to arrange numbers for musicians. And still others who keep magazine editors busy reading stories written in prison cells."

There was also a most interesting article entitled "Thought" by 14960 from which the following excerpt is taken:

"In the many hours we spend here alone with our thoughts, after lock-up, and before lights go out--lies opportunity. There are a great many of us going out of here with the determination to succeed in the world--forget the past, and build a future based on right living. These hours spent alone need not be wasted....Thought has protected men, consoled them; imagination has lifted them up and driven them forward--our brain need not lie fallow because of our enforced stay here--we should use it, exercise it, develop it with a line of thinking which will be productive on the outside world....What is needed is concentration, as only those who concentrate achieve results."

Presidio is a very interesting and enjoyable prison publication.

Men's Reformatory

Men's Reformatory Press is an eight-page newspaper printed on cheap gray paper. It is "published every Saturday at the Men's Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa, with the permission of the Board of Control. Edited by prisoners. Non-sectarian, Non-Political. Distributed only to persons interested in prison reform and to state officials. Unless otherwise indicated, articles appearing in the Men's Reformatory Press are ideas, views and expressions of the inmates. Contributed articles which are not original with the contributor must show proper credit to the author or publisher. Uncredited matter is by the editor."

The paper's motto is "The breakfast food of friendship makes a smile that won't wear off."

In a feature article called "Local Patter" is found the following information:

"We are glad you like the "Local Patter" news. But again we shall not fail to mention the fact that the inmate body and personnel with whom we associate daily are the ones who contributed these conceptions to your most humble scribe.

"Then again through the help, guidance and censorship of the Superintendent of Printing and the Foreman we are able to keep our Press on as high a literary plane as some of the most successful daily papers.

"The Press Staff and Editor have no intention to fling flattering bouquets, but we only wish to place credit where credit is due, express true sentiment and prove our fondness of those about us while they can enjoy the truth that is like a wide open book to the wise and a language a babe can understand."

In the December 1, 1934 issue, there is a good deal of space devoted to sporting news, but there is also a column devoted to Christian Endeavor; editorials; a poem by Edgar Guest; a cross-word puzzle--answers to appear in the following week's issue; and on the last page, there is a "Revised List of Commissary Items" with a plea to "Buy at Home." I thought that some of the prices were very high and am wondering if the accumulated profits are for the benefit of the inmates.

I found that the gray paper used in the printing of this paper was very depressing and the quality extremely poor. Yet I dislike to offer any criticism of this sort for I believe that any attempt at a publication is so worth while. I am mindful of the fact that many of the institutions are seriously handicapped financially.

Iowa Training School for Boys

The Training School Echo is a monthly magazine published by the Iowa Training School for Boys. Its motto is "He loses most who does not do his best." The cover of the Christmas number was white with green lettering and the three Wise Men were in green on a black background.

This issue contained a Christmas Story by Dorothy Canfield Fisher; Editorials; Honor Roll; Company Gleanings; Department Notes; Elementary Grades, High School, Athletics, and Institution Notes; etc. Almost every cottage and shop have a motto at the end of their news columns. All news reports are written by the boys.

While this attractive magazine is of a high grade and a credit to the institution, it contains a very limited amount of news of the outside world and no

original literature by the boys. I feel that literary talent should be encouraged and developed among the boys.

The school also published a splendid Commencement number for July-August, 1934.

Industrial School for Boys

The Oasaycap Chronicle is published monthly by the boys at the Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas. There were no original articles or features in the November, 1934 issue. This issue contained only school news and activities and is apparently used as a medium for the school officials to set forth the purposes and aims of their plans and programs. The boys are divided into the following councils--Washington, Dewey, Lincoln, Franklin, and Edison.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home

The Ormsby Village News is a little four-page weekly newspaper published by the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Kentucky. This paper is devoted chiefly to school, athletic, and campus news; items of interest from the school; and a feature called "Snoop--The Campus Cupid."

The editorials, in the April, and November, 1934 issues, are most interesting. One was written on "Cooperation."

> "Without cooperation a football team can never win a game. This statement also applies to obtaining news for this paper. Without your cooperation this paper will be a "flop." It is your paper and it will be just what you make it. If you have news of any kind, it should be submitted to the editors. If you know anything that is going to happen, send it in also. For after all, it is the future that interests us most. Don't forget to help make the paper a success....."

Prior to this weekly newspaper, The Ormsby Village News was a monthly journal. The copy, I received, was a most attractive and far superior in set-up and contents to the little gray newspaper of later date. There were more original writings.

State School for Girls

Hilltop News, published monthly at the State School for Girls, Hallowell, Maine, is a mimeographed journal, containing short articles--apparently themes

written in the English class--original poetry, jokes, and news of the inmates, administrative staff, and paroled girls. The material in the October, 1934 issue was well-assembled and clearly mimeographed.

Montrose School for Girls

The Oriole is a mimeographed journal published by the students of the Montrose School in Maryland. Its cover is in colors with a merry oriole as the main figure. Like so many of these journals, the January, 1935 issue, is devoted chiefly to cottage, staff, and club news; school activities; and an original cross-word puzzle. All the articles are signed by the girls. They are well-written and interesting. Each feature has an interesting illustrated caption. The journal is an excellent medium for the work of the English Class.

Industrial School for Girls

The Eagle is a typewritten publication of the Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Massachusetts. In the editorial, it is explained why The Eagle was chosen as a title for the class magazine:

> "We have chosen a title for our class magazine that should be an inspiration to all of us. It was this thought in mind that our ideals might rise as high as the eagle flies, that this title was suggested and voted upon. We know that the eagle is king of the birds in size, strength, and endurance. These are the qualities which make him the symbol of the United States. We in turn can also apply them to our magazine by measuring its strength in the impression it makes on its readers; by measuring its endurance in its standing up under the pressure of criticism. Perhaps if we think of the symbolism of "The Eagle" it will serve as an incentive to work for a magazine that is not merely composed of the papers that we must write for our magazine, but that will be based on real thought.
>
> "Those who were here last year and remember "Pegasus" will see the change in the method of producing our magazine. We now have editors for the various departments, all of whom have a responsibility, and although each one's office may be very small, it is developing character, and is helping to fit us for the large office later in life.
>
> "Who knows what future genius may be protected by the spreading wings of "The Eagle"?"

The Literature Department specializes in Book Reviews, Personal Experiences, Compositions, Short Stories, and Poetry. This issue also contained a story in French, and the last page was devoted to advertising the Student's Commercial Bank and the General Store.

The Eagle is well-arranged and typewritten--a credit to the English and typewriting classes as well as to the girls.

State Prison Colony

The Colony, an eight-page newspaper, is published twice a month by the inmates of the colony at Norfolk, Massachusetts. It is devoted chiefly to Colony Activities, Hospital Happenings, Baseball and Sport News, Farm Progress, Construction Notes, Administration Notes, and the activities and difficulties of the inmate Community Council. It also contains special features, such as, "A Quiz Column," "Interesting Items," Reviews of programs and books, and occasionally pictures of the Colony--sometimes even a cartoon. There are other features which vary in contents from issue to issue.

In the November 1, 1934 issue, there was a plea to "Write for Your Paper."

> "Anyone having served for any length of time on the Paper Committee, which is concerned with the publication of "The Colony," will recall two persistent and periodic complaints--namely, that "The Colony" is not interesting and that it deals too much with staff activities....
>
> ""The Colony" wishes to record more of your activities and not so much of the "space-filling" articles which are necessary to make a complete issue. There are many happenings and subjects directly concerned with the Colony that you can write about. You can write comprehensively--no "hifallutin" English is necessary.
>
> "Why not write and make your paper the paper that you desire it to be, that it should be."

In the November 15, 1934 issue, a story contest with cash prizes was announced in an effort to stimulate hidden talent into activity. The rules of the contest were simple and all inmates were urged to write an original fact story, not to exceed five hundred words. Fiction and poetry were barred.

In the January 1, 1935 issue, the story receiving first prize in the contest, was printed--"Causes of Crime Prevention Possible." The writer lists the following as the principal causes from which criminal tendencies originate:

> "Improper environment; ignorance; knowledge without reason; intemperance; uncontrolled passion; and insanity."

After amplifying each of these causes, the writer concludes with the

following remarks:

> "To discover the inception of all criminal inclinations is impossible, but to insure a diminuation of crime in a considerable degree the advocacy of humanitarian methods is undoubtedly to be commended. Let us concentrate on the welfare of our children of today, and this nation will have but little use for the prisons of tomorrow."

The story, winning second prize, was printed in the next issue of the paper--January 15. "The Community Prison" seemed to me to be a defense of the Norfolk plan--its purposes and aims.

The story, winning third place in the contest, appeared in the February 1, issue--"What Vocational Opportunities Should a Prison Offer?"

These stories were judged by Mr. Howell Cullinan of the Boston Globe, Miss Mary E. Prim of the Boston Transcript, and Miss Agnes Carr of the Boston Traveller.

Frankly I was very much disappointed in this prison paper. I feel that the paper could be made more appealing if there were more feature articles and original contributions. If a story contest is to be conducted in order to stimulate interest in writing for the paper, why bar fiction and poetry and limit the contributions to an original fact story? The three prize-winning stories, while critical and constructive, tended to make the paper ponderous in contents.

Reformatory for Women

The Seed, a publication by the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, is best explained by the Introduction written by Miss Hinckley:

> "These "seeds" which we are offering have been carefully and patiently sown. To prepare the ground, the members of the Poetry Club at Framingham have met three times a week to read good poetry, the history and technique of verse, the construction and craft of the art as well as its inspiration and appreciation.
>
> "It may seem an intrusion that I, who am not a sower, have been allowed to present these "seeds" to the reader, but it has been my privilege to work with this group of about fifteen during the past few months of sowing. A more varied group in age, education and temperament could hardly be imagined, but in their loyalty to the Club they have been steadfastly united.
>
> "Now that the harvest time has come, if any grain of pleasure may be gathered from these "seeds," we will feel that they have borne fruit."

This first edition, March 12, 1933, was dedicated "To Miriam Van Waters--Our dearest friend and highest inspiration."

I found these poems most delightful and undoubtedly Virginia Angelos is the most outstanding contributor.

State Prison

The Mentor is "a monthly magazine contributed to and printed by the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown. The Mentor is devoted to the interest of that great body of men and women who, while in prison, are seeking for a way out into the light of Reason, up the path of Courage to Success."

The June, 1933 issue contained the following: Evolution at a Glance--an article; 'Tis June--an original poem; You Can Always Trust Your Mother--a sentimental poem; The Forgotten Man--an article; The Wage of Society and Civilization; Mexican Guile--a story; Excess--a protest against unfair and severe sentences; Religious Services; Administration--names of the officials of the institution; Editorial Thanks; Concerning Old Tim; An Open Letter; Home Service Bureau--to alleviate the distress and aid the innocent families of men imprisoned; Dear Little You--a poem; Film-Flickers; etc.

Under the heading "Editorials" is the following editorial:

> "After the "New Deal" for the Mentor had been announced, the response from writers was, indeed gratifying. In fact, a deluge of copy flooded the Managing Editor's desk and threatened to inundate the Print Shop.
>
> "However, after going over all of the manuscripts it was found that many were pretty crude. Such a discovery hands the Managing Editor a nice little problem. To reject all that are beyond hope, would seem a rather shabby way of repaying the Authors for their trouble. But, what is to be done, if The Mentor is to continue to improve with each issue? A certain amount of discrimination must be exercised or else the Mentor will gradually recede back to the niche of "Also-rans."....
>
> "All offerings are earnestly solicited and if it's humanly possible to publish them they will be in print as early as convenient. However, please bear in mind that there is only one object in view and that is putting out as interesting a Mentor as available copy will permit. Every article may not be a masterpiece, but it is everyone's privilege to submit something better."

In this issue of The Mentor was the following announcement:

> "Beginning with the next issue and continuing indefinitely every month an article will be reproduced from Mentors dating back to as early as 1903.
>
> "The articles themselves will explain to the readers what prompted such a plan. Watch for them!

In the November, 1904 issue of The Mentor we find the following contents listed: A Friend (verse); A "Yank 'Em Hero"; Two Battles--a serial; Duty (verse); Fallen Leaves (verse); Tallcot Tells a Burglar Story; Faith, Hope, and Love (verse); Boston Bill's Pike Vibration; The Influence of the Navy; Prison Philosophy; Sporting Comment; The Sanctum--the editor's corner; The Religious Life (inmates); In Memoriam; Educational Department; Announcements.

By reprinting these articles, is the editor trying to show that the Mentor's contents have not varied a great deal with the passing of the years?

Detroit House of Correction
(Plymouth, Michigan)

The De-Ho-Co News is published monthly for and by the inmates of the Detroit House of Correction. In the December, 1934 issue of this magazine, there is an interesting feature called "Ramblin' Around." This article begins with giving items of news within the institution and finally launches into an attack against the inebriates who are sentenced to this institution. The writer recommends that they be sent not to a jail but to a custodial institution. A prison term is only an interruption in their lives and their problems afterward are just what they would have been without that punishment of a jail sentence.

There was also in this issue an article called "Hatching a Criminal Brood"--much of the information was doubtless culled from recent penological reading. The writer urged the Government "to make a well-planned attack on crime, and to strike at the source of infection, not merely the symptoms as they appear."

De-Ho-Co News is a well-written, thought-provoking, and keen magazine. My chief criticism is that the print is very fine and most difficult to read.

Boys' Vocational School

The Vocational Enterprise is a monthly magazine, contributed to, edited, and printed by the boys of the Printing Class of the Boys' Vocational School, Lansing, Michigan.

In the October, 1934 issue, I found no contributions from the boys except the personal news items, written by two reporters from each of the cottages and the Industrial Notes. The rest of the contributions were by the administrative staff or were selected reprints from other papers--Christian Science Monitor, etc.

I would say that this magazine was more of an administrative organ than an outlet for the boys' self-expression.

Michigan Reformatory

Hill-Top News is an unusually elaborate mimeographed magazine. It is "published monthly at the Michigan Reformatory by, of and for the inmates and their relatives and friends." The motto of the magazine is "Vox ab intra"--Voice from Within.

In the Thanksgiving issue, we find the following information in the Editorial:

> "With this November issue, The Hill-Top News completes the first annual quarter of its existence. And, although this is the third number to be published, it may be said that it is the first number in which we have been enabled to produce a fair example of what The Hill-Top News is steadily striving to be--a magazine that is Truly Representative of the entire inmate body of the Michigan Reformatory--a magazine wherein interest and every department of this institution is recognized without bias, favoritism or preference.
>
> "In line with this idea, this issue contains three new features: "Shirt Factory Yarns" Spun by Dave Griffith and "Chair Shop Chatter" by Bihary and Jablonski which, while they will interest all, will have special appeal to the employees of these two largest of the prison industries. There is also a two-page feature--"Echoes From The Rails" by "Highball McLean" which is the first of a series in which Hill-Top readers will, each month, recount the most interesting experiences of their lives. To dig up to best advantage this material, we are awarding five $1 prizes for the best contributions and we feel assured the results of this contest will provide some zestful, peppy reading OF THE BOYS YOU KNOW for the winter months ahead."

Each feature article is headed with an attractive and pertinent caption. In addition, there are many illustrations scattered throughout the issue--all hand-drawn. Judging from this issue, Hill-Top News is on the right road to accomplish its purposes and aims.

State House of Correction and Branch of Michigan State Prison

Marquette Inmate, is edited and published by the inmates of the State House of Correction and Branch of Michigan State Prison. "All manuscripts and articles are accepted, subject to revision; publication of which shall in no wise be construed as being a portrayal of the views or as reflecting the opinions of the officials of the institution."

The December, 1934 issue contained the following reprint from the Daily Mining Journal, Saturday, November 4, 1934:

> "....The monthly magazine shows much improvement in make-up, content, and variety of entertainment since the first issue a year ago....
>
> "Editorials, sports, jokes, art, articles on penology----the contents are varied and interesting, a vast improvement over the first numbers of the magazine. The current issue shows a real year of progress.
>
> "Unless you have read a copy of the paper you may be unaware, perhaps, of the diversity of living that goes on "within the walls" despite the fact that there must be much of an element of segregation and seclusion.
>
> "This is hinted at in the departments in the magazine: A plea to fellow-inmates to pass on their magazines and reading materials to other men, a page devoted to the breeding and care of canaries, the sports page, comments by the "Roving Reporter" who notes the prison water tank has a new coat of paint, and makes note of the latest pastime to be introduced, chess playing; radio, cross word puzzles, exchange page with clippings from other prison papers; and of course the jokes and fun columns. The Marquette Inmate is a sizable magazine now, numbering 58 pages."

This reprint, written by Mrs. Manthei Howe, Editor of the Woman's Page of the Daily Mining Journal, gives a picture of the Marquette Inmate. In addition, to the contents noted by Mrs. Howe, there was in this December issue another unusual feature--"Station Bars." In this feature, the "Mike" is going through C and D wing, top gallery, in order to obtain opinions as to the value of the Marquette Inmate. Among the questions asked was the following: "What educational value do you get from the Inmate?" Here are the answers:

"As for educational improvement, I can't say as there is any, but a lot of things that one gets rusty on are brought back."

"Well, none in particular, but of course, one can not read any magazine without deriving some educational value from it."

"I don't read it for that. I read it for pleasure."

"It keeps me up on the local news; what is taking place among the other inmates, and so on."

"It gives you a different idea on prison life."

"I don't believe that there is a magazine out of which a man does not receive some education, but I do not look for it and therefore I can not say what it teaches."

In conclusion, the Marquette Inmate seems to me to be a sincere attempt to satisfy the tastes of all with a variety of entertainment and reading material. It is a credit to the efforts of its editors.

Minnesota State Prison

"The Prison Mirror is a four-page weekly paper printed at the Minnesota State Prison. It was founded in 1887 by the prisoners and is edited and managed by them. It aims to be a home newspaper, to encourage moral and intellectual improvement among the prisoners, to acquaint the public with the true status of the prisoner, to disseminate penological information, and to aid in dispelling that prejudice which has ever been a bar sinister to a fallen man's self-redemption."

In each issue is printed the following notice:

"The paper delivered to your cell each week must be kept clean, and should be folded in the same manner as you receive it, placing it at the foot of your bed on the morning following the day on which it is delivered to your cell. Non-compliance with this order will cause the forfeiture of privileges."

In the November 29, 1934 issue, there was a continued story; a mystery story; book reviews; administration notices; "Queries" column; football scores; sporting news; weather report for the week; an interesting feature article called Lambent Notes--in which were discussed--Atheism in Russia, and Arguments for Birth Control; a poem; and three interesting editorials on Thanksgiving Day, Growing Older, and Self-Criticism.

There was very little humor in this paper and its contents were decidedly heavy and almost depressing in contrast to the Marquette Inmate. It is printed on cheap gray paper, twenty-inches in length. Its motto is "It is never too late to mend."

Home School for Girls

Home School Journal is a two-page illustrated mimeographed paper issued by the girls of the Home School for Girls, Sauk Center, Minnesota. In the December, 1934 issue, we find a review of the School Fair, and news of the cottages. A cheerful, jolly spirit emanates from this little paper.

State Training School for Boys

The Riverside is a monthly magazine published by the class in printing at the Minnesota State Training School for Boys. This is an interesting magazine, well-printed and arranged. The November, 1934 issue has a variety of material--reprints, editorials, jokes, notes from the Academic Department, Library, and Industrial Arts, and doings of the shops and cottages. In addition, there is the usual sport news, honor roll, and general school notes.

There were many poems printed but as they were unsigned it was difficult, in a few cases, to determine whether they were written by the boys or reprints.

Missouri Training School for Boys

Our Boys' Magazine is a monthly magazine published by the boys and for boys at the Missouri Training School. The November, 1934 issue contains a short story; editorial on Thanksgiving Day; poetry--reprints; chapel news and a religious dissertation by the Chaplain; a brief history of Missouri, etc.

The news items of the Military and Educational Departments were written by student reporters and were the only original contributions.

Montana State Industrial School

The Boys' Messenger is a four-page newspaper published monthly at the Montana State Industrial School. The August 16, 1934 issue contained Financial Tables of the School for the Year Ending June 30, 1934; Teachers' Report; Farm and Garden

Produce Report; Company Notes; Shop Notes, etc. I found the issue rather uninteresting. There was little variation in the material offered to the reader. I think the appearance of the paper would be improved if a better quality of paper could be used and also a smaller size sheet.

New Jersey State Home for Boys

The Advance is published monthly by the State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, New Jersey. The editor is a member of the faculty but the designing and printing is done by the class in printing. The first number in the March, 1929 issue is a Historical Sketch of the State Home, continued from the February issue. The purpose of this article is that those interested in the Home may know "What we are doing and what we have to do with, and also that the officers and boys may know what is going on in the various departments."

This article was followed by a review of the activities of the various shops--their aims and accomplishments. There were many interesting pictures printed.

In the article devoted to The Print Shop, we find that the boys are taught not only the mechanics of spelling, punctuation, etc., but they are taught how to arrange printed matter artistically on the page, how to take proof, how to make corrections and how to print. Furthermore as far as possible the English work required in the Print Shop is correlated with the English work in the Academic School.

This article certainly demonstrates what can be learned in a well-equipped Print Shop. The Advance is not a magazine to entertain the boys as far as the contents are concerned.

New Jersey State Reformatory

The N. J. R. News is a four to six-page mimeographed magazine published monthly by the New Jersey State Reformatory. In the editorial of the November, 1934 issue the purpose of the N. J. R. News is stated:

> "....to reflect the daily life and activities of our little community and to report the outstanding events of the month. It will be published by and for the inmates of the N. J. R. and its columns will be open to anyone who has a worth-while contribution to make. But the News is neither a short-story magazine nor a poet's license. For the present its policy will be to reprint current news and opinion. A literary section may be added later as we grow in experience."

From the December issue, it can be seen also that the paper is still in an embryo stage. It has splendid possibilities if it is not swamped with too many administrative notices. Perhaps these would decrease, if original stories and poetry were encouraged in the literary section yet to appear.

New Jersey State Home for Girls

School Spirit, a monthly mimeographed magazine, is published by the N. J. State Home for Girls. It is a very interesting magazine confined chiefly to school news and activities. The special features in the November issue were devoted to Thanksgiving numbers. In addition, there were notices from the Library; notice of a Christmas sale; reports from the grade classes, vocational classes and cottages; an interesting article headed "Student Government" which contained a plea that a student officer "should earn her position and be chosen not for popularity but for ability and character." The Literary Corner was devoted to original Thanksgiving poems.

This journal must give a great deal of pleasure and entertainment to the girls; it offers an opportunity for self-expression as well as emphasizing, through articles, important factors in character-building and socialization.

Institution for Male Defective Delinquents

Nip-an-Tuck is a four-page newspaper published every Friday by and for the employees and inmates of the Institution for Male Defective Delinquents, Napanoch, New York. Dr. Papurt, the psychologist, is the Editor-in-Chief. The November 30, 1934 issue is devoted to the sport activities of the Napanoch Guards; a basketball page; a little article by the Catholic Chaplain; shop notes; and an article "Are You a Checker Player?"

This last article was written in an effort to stimulate interest in checkers, chess, and draughts. There were also some news of the inmates and excerpts from the exchanges.

This paper is a most interesting experiment in this type of institution. It shows what can be done even with the obstacle of mental limitations.

Westfield State Farm

Campus Frolic, a mimeographed journal, is published through the Recreation Department of the Westfield State Farm, New York. This journal is confined to school news and activities. Each feature page has an illustrated caption. The poetry is all selected by the girls. There are many jokes scattered throughout the issue and a great deal of local chatter.

The last page of the November, 1934 issue was devoted to an extensive Library Report for October--Romance Stories and Magazines were leading in popularity.

Attica State Prison

The Attican, a mimeographed magazine, is "edited, published and written by the inmates" of the Attica State Prison, New York. The paper is to be used as a medium for the self-expression of the men. Contributions are welcomed, subject to approval by the Chaplain. There can be no discussion involving the institution, the laws, or the courts."

In the February issue, 1935, there are the following contents: an editorial on General Washington; announcement of new courses in the school; a library page; chapel news; a love story; a continued story; questions and answers; a chess page; sports page; calendar for six months; Flash--Attica through a Port Hole by Wilter Wanchell; Atticklers--jokes; a puzzle; and a reprint from the November issue of The Activian of the Washington State Reformatory.

The Attican is a paper of variety, interest, and entertainment. It is mimeographed on $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 paper.

Elmira Reformatory

The Summary is an eight-page weekly newspaper published by and for the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory. "The purpose of The Summary is to provide a clean and truthful history of contemporary events, and to faithfully reflect the best thought of the time, without regard to particular parties, sects, or creeds. Its constant endeavor shall be to uphold the excellent, to condemn the bad in all things that come properly within its sphere as a newspaper. In debatable topics discussed by its contributors, The Summary disclaims responsibility but leaves open questions to the good sense and honest convictions of its readers."

The copies of this paper available for this study contained reviews of institutional activities, selected poetry and jokes, popular song hits, local chatter, official notices, sporting news, a selected short story, reprints from exchanges, film flashes, an original short story, radio news, etc.

One of the editorials in the December 1, 1934 issue was on "Reformation" in which the writer expressed his approval of the purchase of a 580-acre tract of land in Sturgeon River to be used as a camp for the recovery of youthful prisoners by the State Administrative Board of Michigan.

The August 4, 1934 issue was called "The Educational Edition." This number is partially devoted to a description of the educational programs of the institution. This institution has a well-organized educational and vocational program. There is an earnest effort to relieve any tedium by interspersing work, play, and school.

This publication is the oldest of all the prison publications and I think one of the most interesting.

North Carolina State Prison

The Prison News is a four-page newspaper published by the Prison Division of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, at the North Carolina State Prison. "It is published monthly for the purpose of strengthening the morale and improving the efficiency of the prisoners by keeping them in touch with Prison affairs and

to afford the public an insight into prison life, believing that the taxpayers of the State should be more intelligently informed as to the operations and conduct of their Institutions. Our Motto is "Give hope to those who enter here." Columns in this paper are open to the Public for discussion of state problems. Stories and News items may be reprinted by giving due credit to the Prison News. This paper assumes no responsibility for articles or opinions printed herein."

In the December, 1934 issue is found the following interesting notice:

> "In beginning the new year, the men in the Print Shop are extending to prisoners throughout the entire Highway system--whether on Camps or at one of the Farms, or here at Central Prison--an invitation to take an active part in the editing of The Prison News, by sending in any contribution they think might be acceptable. News items pertaining to camp and farm activities in particular, are wanted, but other material will also be welcome.
>
> "We feel that this little paper may broaden its sphere of activity among the prisoners of the State, and we want each man to feel that it is his publication, and published in his interest. You may have some poetry or other copy that would be interesting, and if so send it in. Of course we expect each one to refrain from trying to air their personal grievances in these columns, and naturally all material will be censored before being published."

The December, and January issues were a little dull, containing mostly reprints and such news as "Prison Hospital Well Equipped," "New Kitchen Takes Shape," "Proposes Cropping Plan for Farm at Caledonia," and "Prison Dentist Report on Work," etc. It will be interesting to see, if in the forthcoming issues, there will be any response to the announcement quoted in the above paragraphs.

Ohio Penitentiary

Ohio Penitentiary News is a four-page, twenty-inch newspaper. Its motto is "A prison gate may be the door to opportunity." The December 1, 1934 issue contained a short story; two original poems; a column "Please Stand By"--world flashes--among which there was a review of Russia's new penal system; review of the Thanksgiving Show; local happenings; church news; official notices; etc.

There was very little prison "chatter" in this paper.

London Prison Farm

The London Prison Farmer is a little four-page newspaper published weekly at the London Prison Farm, London, Ohio. The November 24, 1934 issue contained Church News; Institution News; Show Shavings; Gleanings from Great Minds; an editorial on Thanksgiving; a very short sentimental tale--"Reason to be Thankful"; Observations and Reflections by the Printer's Devil; and The Grin-Cu-Bator--jokes.

This little paper is well-printed and arranged attractively. It was most impersonal and did not contain any of the usual prison "chatter."

The Boys' Industrial School

Industrial School Journal is published monthly at the Ohio Boys' Industrial School. It is a journal devoted to Department News; Family News Notes; Institution News; Report of the Discipline Court; A Little Jest and Jollity; Report of the Grades, etc.

The contributions by the student reporters were bright and very well-written.

Girls' Industrial School

G. I. S. World of the Ohio Girls' Industrial School is a monthly journal. It is printed on the ditto. The Christmas issue contained the usual school news and activities; local chatter; jokes, poems; sports; Curious Clippings; music news, etc. There were also many selected reprints.

The colored captions at the head of each feature page and the colored cover brightened the journal very much. The set-up and composition of the journal were excellent.

State Industrial School for Girls (White)

The Crossroads was published monthly by the Oklahoma State Industrial School for Girls. The May, 1930 issue was a very interesting little journal--well-printed. A homey, jolly spirit pervaded this issue. There was much local chatter; reprints; poetry; short themes, etc.

This issue was succeeded by the Climbers' Glen after a change in the administration of the school. The May, 1934 issue of this journal was mimeographed on

legal-size paper. It was very similar in contents to the earlier journal--The Crossroads. This journal undoubtedly furnishes an opportunity for self-expression, and good experience in typewriting, set-up, and mimeographing.

Western State Penitentiary
(Rockview Branch)

The Rock Re-View is published monthly by and for the inmates of Rockview Farm Prison, of the Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania. It is a little four-page printed newspaper. The November issue contained an editorial on Armistice Day; Religious Activities; November Movies; Recent Performance by Radio Stars; Announcement of a Reading Course; Plans for a Musical Comedy; Installation of radio head-phones.

This paper is more of a news sheet than an outlet for self-expression or a source of entertainment.

Western State Penitentiary

Keystone, a printed journal, is issued monthly by the Education Department of the Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania. It is "edited by inmate members for the benefit of their fellows."

This issue contained the usual church news; sport news; a short tale; industrial notes; and jokes.

Sleighton Farm School for Girls

Question, a mimeographed magazine, is published by the students of the Martha P. Falconer School, Sleighton Farm, Pennsylvania. The cover of the June issue was in light blue with a big black question mark in the center of the page. The name of this magazine is still undetermined.

The editorial was devoted to Student Government. There was an appeal to "all citizens to choose their council girls thoughtfully and then to support them wholeheartedly."

All the material in this issue was written by the girls. Question has many literary possibilities--the contributions were unusually well-written and interesting.

The Glen Mills Schools

The Boys Journal is issued monthly by The Glen Mills Schools, Pennsylvania. The issue for November, 1934 was the work of the student body of the school. The layout, composition and presswork were performed by the students of the School of Printing. This issue was a combination Armistice and Thanksgiving number. The articles, contributed by the students, were varied and well-expressed--many of the numbers were English themes on a variety of subjects. There were in addition reports from the various shops and departments; office notes; cottage reports; wit and humor; sport news; chapel service, etc. The boys were the reporters for the various news and activities of the above groups.

State Prison and Providence County Jail
State Reformatory for Men

The Question is a monthly magazine "published and printed by the inmates of the Rhode Island State Prison for the benefit of the Institution and for the reclamation of those who are now in the Institution; and for those who are interested in the Institution and its work of Reclamation and Reconstruction of character among prisoners generally."

The November issue contained two short stories; two continued stories; The Poets' Page (submitted by inmates as original); Gleanings of the Editor; Melody Mart--news of the Prison Band; a humorous page--Advice to the Love Lost; Monthly Broadcast--institution news written in an amusing manner; Jest a Minute--from the funsters; Athletic Diversions, etc. It was interesting to note the subject matter of the original poems submitted--"Old Gray Head," "Will Power," "The Cabin," "Success," "Smiles," "This Cosmic Business of Love," "Reclamation," "I'm as Lonely As Can Be," and "Dawn."

This is a splendid magazine--well-printed and arranged. It furnishes an opportunity for self-expression as well as entertainment to all the inmates. If one can place any weight on the initials, signed to the contributions, it may be said that a fair percentage of the inmate body are contributors.

Sockanosset Boys' School

The Pow-Wow, an eight-page magazine, is published monthly at the Sockanosset School for Boys, Rhode Island. The November issue contained a review of a Hallow'een Party; original poetry; Armistice Day numbers; cottage and shop notes--written by inmate reporters; New and Interesting Plants of the World; a "Did you Know" column; and three Editorials on--"Cheating," "Don't be Hasty," and "Sleep on It." There was a fourth editorial devoted to a "pep talk" on The Pow-Wow.

This magazine was well-written, well-assembled, and full of cheer and enthusiasm.

South Dakota Penitentiary

The Messenger, a monthly magazine, is printed by the inmates of the South Dakota Penitentiary. The December cover of this magazine was in white with an attractive silhouette of a father, mother and two children gathered around a little Christmas tree.

In this issue, there were several contributions on "crime." The chief theme of the Editorial was "crime never pays, and more so if one robs the rich."

In "The Diminishing Crime Wave," a reprint from a 1928 issue of The Messenger, we find the following comments:

> "We are getting our fill of odious comparisons. We are being weighed in the balance with Europe and Canada and allowing them the use of their own weights and adjustments. We forget that Canada has work enough for all in summer and winter. Even then the crime statistics of the City of Montreal will make many of our cities look like Plato's Republic."

There was the usual assortment of feature articles; original and selected poetry; a short story; a cross word puzzle; chapel notes; and Thoughts from other "Pens"--Marquette Inmate, The Beacon, and The Spectator.

This magazine was very well-written, attractive, and very entertaining.

Utah State Prison

The Utah Penwiper, a four-page newspaper, is published semi-monthly by the inmates of the Utah State Prison. In the June 5, 1932 issue is found the

following information concerning the history of this paper:

> "...."The Utah Penwiper" was instituted as a project of the English class in the Prison School this past term. In appreciation, I will state that the men working on the paper have shown unlimited enthusiasm and willingness to work. Also, that everyone in connection with the paper has given us complete cooperation.
>
> "We made a small and humble beginning. Our first issue appeared February 17, 1932, under the title of "The Penwiper." For eleven weeks we published a copy of this paper each week. We used a hectograph with which to print our publications. We have now secured a press....It is being enlarged from a project of the English class to an institutional venture.
>
> "By means of subscriptions, we are trying to place this paper in the hands of those people who we think will be interested. The main aims of this paper are to afford the inmates of the prison a means of expression, and to create a better understanding between inmates and people on the outside....We merely hope to make the paper self-supporting."

In an editorial in this same issue is found the following statements:

> "The Policy of The Utah Penwiper is that we will not permit favoritism to any class, or individual to appear in these columns. We will not criticize the officials of this institution or this State. We will not publish snide remarks or personalities toward anyone....
>
> "We trust that this paper may become a medium whereby the problems and complexities peculiar to institutions of this nature may be more closely understood by you, our readers. It is our sincere hope that, by reading this paper, you may eventually come to understand more fully the misconstrued and grossly exaggerated fallacies which are circulated frequently about prison life by people who know nothing of this subject...."

In the October, 1934 issue there was the usual account of the news and activities of the institution; sport news; and several interesting features.

For a little sheet, this paper manages to print a variety of interesting material. It can hardly be said to be an outlet for self-expression. Because of its size, it is necessarily limited to few contributors.

Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls

The Booster, a mimeographed magazine, is written and published monthly by the inmates of the Virginia Industrial School for Girls. The December, 1934 issue was devoted chiefly to school news and activities. The editorials, poems, current events, etc. were written by the inmates under supervision.

Virginia Industrial School for Boys

The V. I. S. News, a mimeographed magazine, is published monthly by the Virginia Industrial School for Boys. It is a newsy little journal confined to institution activities--all reported by the boys. The material was well-organized and the journal provides occupation for the boys in its preparation.

Virginia Penitentiary

The Beacon, a printed magazine, is published monthly by the inmates of the Virginia Penitentiary and for their benefit. The main article in the October, 1934 issue was "The Elimination of Contract Labor in the Virginia Prison System" by Warden Youell.

The inmate editorial was on "A Simple Change." In this article, the writer was of the opinion that "Until we bring about this change of heart in all, crime will still be a problem for endless and we may well say useless discussion. The solution after all is in the change of heart."

There was the usual assortment of jokes, reprints, and institution news, etc., but no original stories or poetry.

Washington State Reformatory

The Activian is a little printed magazine published monthly by the inmates of the Washington State Reformatory "for the entertainment of other inmates, and for those on the outside as a barometer of our disposition."

The September, 1934 issue contained an announcement of a short story article contest. But in the November issue, there was still the same type of contents as in the September issue, which were as follows: Superintendent's Statement; a Brief Biography of the Educational Director; Coming Programs; Film Flickers; Religious Services; Local News; Labor Day Entertainment; Sport News; and Part I of a story called "Retribution."

While this magazine was interesting, it does need more short stories and lighter features to offset the more somber material.

Washington State Penitentiary

The Agenda is a monthly magazine edited and printed by the inmates of the Washington State Penitentiary, under the guidance of the Superintendent and "dedicated to the inspiration of imprisoned men and women."

One of the most interesting contributions in this issue was "Character Sketches" by an inmate contributor. This is a "continued" article in which the writer describes typical prison characters. He depicts the characteristics of the Pack-rat, Chronic Complainers, Aches and Pains, and Rumor-Promoter, and their manner of living within the prison. These sketches are "in response to many requests from interested inmates and outside observers."

The Agenda is a very attractive, well-printed and well-arranged magazine. The credit for the success of this magazine goes in a large part to its versatile editor, Adrian Huffman.

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls

Industrial Breezes is a five-page mimeographed journal devoted to school news and the activities of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls. The November issue was really more like a small-town local paper. Yet it unquestionably represents a sincere attempt to maintain a school paper for the benefit of the paroled girls.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys

The Big Brother is a publication issued monthly in the interest of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. Its motto is "We learn that we may earn." The staff consists of "every one in the school." This issue contained the usual school and administrative news and activities. The November, 1934 issue was a very interesting number and its title is most appropriate for the apparent spirit of the institution.

U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas

The New Era is edited and published monthly at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas. "The purpose of this paper is to give to the inmates an opportunity for self-expression, to provide them with a medium for discussion of public problems, and to add to their store of information and inspiration. The paper is published by permission of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice and the Department assumes no responsibility for the individual opinions expressed herein, and reserves the right only to reject articles of scandalous, scurrilous, or defamatory nature or which impede or hamper the proper administration of justice."

The November issue contained three short stories; Grapevine Specials--inmate jokes; Some Wit and Some Wisdom; Our Own News Flashes; Official Information; Selected Poetry; several articles of such serious nature as "Develop the Sub-Conscious Through Conscious Channels."

The purpose of this article is as follows:

> "The policy I am advocating, of open discussions and debate in the class-room on various and sundry topics and sciences, is calculated to give practical experiences in thinking and speaking while on your feet in the presence of an audience and in overcoming the deadliest enemy of the public speaker--"self-consciousness."

The New Era is a very splendid magazine and one of high literary quality.

U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington

The Island Lantern, a twenty-inch, four-page weekly newspaper, is printed by the U. S. Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington. Its motto is "Smile, strive, be game."

The first page of the October 12, 1934 issue contained three interesting pictures of the growth of the Penitentiary from 1905 to 1932. The other pages were devoted to Humor-esque; Excerpts from Colliers; Selected Reprints; The Tatler--humorous bits of information and news about the inmates; and an interesting editorial on the "Educational Progress at the Penitentiary." The

following quotation is taken from this editorial:

> "The philosophy of the school seems to be to help in over-coming, counter-acting, and warding off prison psychosis, or "Stir Bugs." To help a man to retain his normal personality while living under these abnormal conditions is the objective. The results are obvious."

It was interesting to contrast the quality of the paper used in the October 5, and October 12 issues. I wonder if the printing of the pictures in the latter were responsible for the excellent quality of paper as compared with the drab, cheap paper in the former issue. The absence of original stories and poetry in these issues is most noticeable. The cartoon in the October 5 issue was very clever and amusing.

U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia

Good Words, a monthly magazine, is edited and published at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. It is "dedicated to the welfare of the men in Prison."

The Christmas number contained two short stories; official notices; editorials; Poets' Corner--original contributions; Library Announcement; Chapel News; Sound-Picture Notes; Book Talk, and Athletics. There was also an interesting article on "Christmas Spirit" in which the writer hopes "that humanity will broaden the scope of its altruistic purpose and brighten the soul of the nation with knowledge and understanding of human weaknesses and perfidy."

U. S. North-Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

The Periscope is a mimeographed monthly paper published on legal size paper, by the U. S. North-Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. "The object of this paper is to interpret accurately, impartially, completely and fairly the life within the institution. It is hoped the inmates will find herein a medium of self-expression and a source of pleasurable and helpful information."

The December issue contained a short story; editorial on Christmas; sports; Periscopics--miscellaneous news of interest to inmates and bits of humor; Barnum was Right--a humorous feature; Library News; Current Events; Talk it Over--a page devoted to an article written by Dr. Pescor, the psychiatrist of the institution;

Poets' Corner; Institutional Statistics; a review of the Armistice Day program; and an interesting article called "It Can Be Done." In this article reference is made to a man, "who as late as last July was "just a number," and, who now has a position of trust with the Federal Government. The writer urges his inmate readers to "study and work to be ready against the day when you can meet and conquer your world of opportunity and worth-while endeavor."

Periscope is a splendid magazine and worthy of a better setting. The excellent pen sketches and illustrated captions add much to the attractiveness of the magazine.

Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia

The Eagle, a mimeographed magazine, is published by the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia. The typing, stenciling and mimeographing is done by the commercial students. The Winter Edition of this magazine contained chiefly institutional news and activities; selected reprints; a page called Hobbies, with clever illustrations; Library Notes; Dressmaking and Arts; "Do You Know That?"--an illustrated page; cottage news; jokes; etc.

This magazine is well-written and arranged. The illustrations improve the mimeograph copy very much.

U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio

The Beacon, a monthly magazine, published by the U. S. Industrial Reformatory, at Chillicothe, Ohio, is a most progressive one and sincerely earnest in its efforts to keep the inmate body well-informed of the future changes in the penal system, as proposed by Director Sanford Bates.

In the February 1, 1935 issue of this magazine is a reprint of Mr. Bates' article--"Prison System of the Future." In the editorial which follows this article, we find the following statement written by an inmate:

"The Beacon has adopted the policy of being appreciative of those advantages which are offered to the inmates of this institution, of being appreciative of the efforts of any one toward a continued improvement of the penal system, and of being adverse to plain fault-finding....We are backing the Director in his program of advancement 100% with the knowledge that a step forward means other steps forward perhaps even to the extent of a more sensible and just method of sentencing."

U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma

The Outlook is the monthly publication of the inmates of the U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma. The February, 1935 mimeographed issue was an anniversary edition of the new quarters of the institution. This publication is very similar in contents to the other Federal prison publications.

However there was a very interesting article--The Office Boy Goes Reporting--in which are recorded inmate opinions on the contents of The Outlook. Most of the replies were very noncommital but there seemed to be a request among the five inmates interviewed for more jokes, and an agreement that there were enough serious articles.

Conclusions

My general criticism of the publications from the state juvenile schools and reformatories for boys is that either they do not provide any columns or enough columns for the literary productions of the boys. There does not seem to be any legitimate reason why original work could not be encouraged under competent guidance and supervision. In the majority of the correctional schools for girls, on the other hand, the journals are a definite project either of the English classes or the Commercial Departments. The girls undoubtedly derive much pleasure as well as benefit from these publications.

As to the publications from the state penitentiaries, we see that they vary from a two-page newspaper to a magazine of considerable size. Many of these publications probably owe their success to a competent inmate editor who, prior to his commitment, may have had experience or training in literary work of some kind. That these prison journals are mainly a source of entertainment to the

majority of the inmates explains the prominent place which jokes, inmate chatter, and humorous features, have in the contents of these journals. Yet those institutions which do encourage more serious articles are to be complimented on the excellence of the material printed.

From these journals we do get a picture of the life within the institutions and a "peep into the minds" of some of the inmates.

In closing, I wish to say that I think every one of these journals is worth while and I believe that every institution should have one. Even the poorest of these journals is better than none at all. These publications will undoubtedly increase in number and attain higher standards when the administrative personnel of the institutions are improved; when sufficient appropriations are provided by the state legislatures so that well-rounded educational, vocational, and recreational programs can be established in all institutions.

Chapter VII

A General View of the Field of Prison Journals

Through the Proceedings of the Congress of the National Prison Association, we have seen that prison officials in the United States have been interested in the subject of prison journalism as early as 1870. This interest undoubtedly arose from the objections to the circulation of daily newspapers within the prisons. It was felt that they contained too much uncensored crime news which had a demoralizing effect on the inmates. In order to overcome this objection and still not to deprive the inmates of information from the outside world, prison newspapers, containing selected censored reprints from the daily newspapers, were encouraged by prison officials. Certain standards as to the contents and the methods of conducting these prison newspapers were discussed and defined by the officials at the Prison Congress. Thus from this type of paper, there gradually developed the prison journal or newspaper of today.

This gradual change in the "widening scope" of prison journals, is well-expressed in the following quotation:[1]

> "The prison-newspaper has undergone a change resulting in a great widening of scope during the past three years. It has changed from a sheet intended solely to give the inmates of prison-walls such news of the outside world as it was judged wise for them to have, into a paper carrying a message from the world inside prison-bars to that without."

The returns from the questionnaire have revealed that there were in the United States, prior to 1900, eleven such papers or journals in existence. (The earliest journal to be published was in 1883--The Summary, Elmira Reformatory, New York.) This number of 11 has increased gradually, until by 1934, there are 104 institutions, out of a possible 266, publishing a journal or newspaper. Of these, 24 made their initial appearance in 1933 and 1934. Of the remaining institutions, 154 either have no journal or have discontinued it.

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[1] "The New-Prison Journalism," Literary Digest, (January 22, 1916), pp. 179-180

Five institutions are not accounted for; and of the remaining 3, 2 are out of existence and the third is not under the jurisdiction of the state Prison Commission.

These journals, as we have seen in Chapter V and Chapter VI, vary in size, set-up, attractiveness, frequency of publication, contents, and aims and purposes. The range of circulation, outside and within the institution, vary from 9,000 to 25 copies an issue.

We also discovered from the replies to the questionnaire, that in the penitentiaries, the work of writing, editing, printing, and illustrating these journals is done mostly by the inmates under the supervision of the Warden or Director of Education. Whereas, in many of the reformatories and correctional schools the printing of the journals and the reporting of school news and activities are done by the inmates, under the supervision of the English teacher and the printing instructor. But the articles and editorials are supplied, in most instances, by the administrative staff. This division of tasks is more common to the boys' schools than to the schools for girls. In the latter institutions, the journals are, in many cases, projects of either the classes in English or the Commercial Department.

As to the rehabilitative value of these journals, 50 institutions were of the opinion that their prison journal had <u>much</u> rehabilitative value; 30 that it had <u>little</u> value; and the remaining 23 either ignored the question or evaded it by phrasing their answers so that it was impossible to classify them. Yet of those institutions reporting that they considered their journal to help rehabilitate the inmates <u>much</u>, only a very few attempted to amplify this statement.

As I review the information obtained from the answers to the questionnaire and from the available copies of the journals themselves, I would list the following as possible rehabilitative values which might be obtained from prison publications:

1. <u>A Source of Entertainment</u>. To those inmates who are able to read,

even though they may not be able to contribute to the journal or newspaper does add to their entertainment via the articles, jokes, stories, inmate chatter, special features, etc.

2. A Recreational Value. Undoubtedly for those who actively participate in the writing, editing, printing, and illustrating of the publication, there is a recreational opportunity.

3. A Socializing Force. If an inmate is kept busy, in his leisure time, doing something he enjoys, it helps to adjust him mentally and socially; and, if he participates in the preparation of the journal, he learns to work harmoniously with others. The journal is also an aid in reducing enforced idleness.

4. An Outlet for Self-Expression. Literary ability and talent, that otherwise might stagnate or fade away, may be stimulated to activity under competent guidance. The journal furnishes a possible outlet for expressing those thoughts which dominate the minds of men during the long evenings spent within the barred cells. Of course, it is obvious that a well-balanced censorship would have to be placed on many such contributions for the protection of the inmate himself as well as for the others.

5. An Educational Value.

a. A journal can become a distinct educational value for those who may not write well, but who have a wealth of interesting experiences which might be put into literary form under competent guidance. To realize this value, it would be necessary to establish classes in English composition and journalism in order to aid such inmates.

b. A journal has great educational possibilities in the dissemination of penological and sociological information among the inmates.

Thus it may become an indirect factor in advancing their reformation. Yet such contributions must be balanced with articles of a lighter vein, or otherwise the journal would become so ponderous as to defeat one of its most important values--that of entertainment.

c. These prison journals, if allowed outside circulation, have an educational value in permitting the public to know something about the life and activities within the institutions, as well as revealing the thoughts, hopes, and ideals of some of the people who make up the prison population.

6. A Vocational Value. These journals provide specific training in printing, proof-reading, as well as journalistic training for those who edit and prepare the material submitted.

In conclusion, I believe that a full attainment of these values listed depends on the sympathetic attitude of the administration towards prison journals; the vocational and education program in force within the institution; and finally, on the mental and literary ability available among the inmates.

When we consider Mr. MacCormick's statement that "nearly 75% of our prison population have gone no farther than sixth grade in formal schooling," we wonder that there are any prison journals published. This statement thus raises the question as to what percentage of the prison population is able to and does contribute to these journals. There is no doubt but that a small percentage does contribute. It might be possible to obtain this information and determine an approximate percentage, if a complete library of all prison journals was available. This information can certainly not be secured from reviewing a single copy of each journal.

Even though only a small percentage of inmates contributes, in proportion to the inmate population as a whole, the remaining members undoubtedly receive

enjoyment and entertainment from these publications. For those inmates, who can neither read nor write, I feel that a prison journal is of no value to them unless it should stimulate in them a desire for self-improvement.

In closing, I would like to offer the following quotation:[1]

> "Prison journalism, under present conditions, as a medium of self-expression and a source of information concerning prison life, is valuable only as a practical adjunct of intelligently conducted classes in journalism. Even then, it must be chemically pure. In a few prisons, possibly three, tacit permission is given to express such thoughts as would be considered high treason in any other prison in the United States of America. That the heads of these institutions have the courage to print such expression is heartening.
>
> "The stigma and the rigors of imprisonment and the not infrequent sense of injustice can not but color the writings of practically every man in prison; yet some day, in the not far distant future, prison executives will discover that their charges are human, after all. Properly trained and encouraged, such men are capable of bettering themselves, which is quite possibly the ultimate aim of all men and women who have advanced the cause of civilization."

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[1] Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prisons of Tomorrow, Volume 157, (September, 1931), "The Prisoner Speaks," by a Prisoner, p. 145

A Comprehensive Summary
of
An Analysis of Prison Journals in Our
National and State Penal and Correctional Institutions

Since the literature on the subject of prison journalism is very limited, it was found necessary to supplement it by sending out a questionnaire to all national and state penal and correctional institutions in the United States, which are listed in the June, 1934, Official Directory of the American Prison Association.

With each questionnaire went a letter explaining briefly the purpose of the inquiry and a request for a copy of each institution's journal, if one was published.

This questionnaire was carefully followed up until only 5 out of 266 institutions are not accounted for. It is probable, although not conclusive that these five institutions, either do not publish a journal or have discontinued one. Of the 258 institutions, from which there are replies, 154 either do not publish a journal or have discontinued it; and the remaining 104 do publish a prison journal at the present time.

Thus from this questionnaire it was learned not only how many institutions publish a journal at the present time, but also how these journals are conducted; their probable outside circulation; whether they are considered to have any rehabilitative value; and finally, a brief history of many of the journals.

For the most part, the questionnaire was answered carefully. In those cases, where questions were unanswered it was probably because the information was not known to the official in charge of the institution at this time.

Therefore this thesis shows:

1. A survey of opinions of United States prison officials on prison journals from 1870 to 1933.

2. The historical background of some of our prison journals from 1885 to 1933.

3. A summary of the answers from institutions not publishing a journal and the reasons offered.

4. A summary of answers from institutions publishing a journal. In this summary, where the information was supplied, it will be shown.

a. whether the editing, writing, illustrating, and printing of the journal are carried on by inmates or officials;

b. what official restrictions are placed upon the writing or editing of the paper;

c. the extent of circulation and to whom it goes;

d. whether or not the officials in charge of the institution consider that the journal is an aid in the rehabilitation of the inmates--none, little, or much;

e. a brief history of the journals;

f. the official position of the person answering the questionnaire.

5. A critique of 68 prison journals from penal and correctional institutions with reference to their

a. set-up

b. aims and purposes

c. frequency of publication

d. contents

6. In summary, a general view of the field of prison journalism with my own opinions as to their possible rehabilitative values as

a. A source of entertainment;

b. A recreational value;

c. A socializing force;

d. An outlet for self-expression;

e. An educational value;

f. A vocational value.

PLEASE RETURN TO:
Isabella K. Coulter, Instructor, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

1. Has your institution a prison journal or paper?
2. What was the date of the first issue?
3. Indicate whether the following tasks are carried on by inmates or officials. If by officials, what officials?

   a. Edited
   b. Written
   c. Illustrated
   d. Printed

4. What official restrictions are placed upon the writing or editing of the paper?

5. How large an outside circulation has it? To whom does it go? (Libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc.)

6. Do you consider that it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners none, little, or much? (Check which)

7a. If your institution has no prison journal or paper, will you explain briefly why?

b. If it had one that has been discontinued, when? What was its name?

c. If possible, will you write a brief history of the journal or paper in your institution?

Signature of person answering _____

Official Position _____

Date answered _____

PLEASE RETURN TO:
Isabelle K. Coulter, Instructor, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

1. Has your institution a prison journal or paper?
2. What was the date of the first issue?
3. Indicate whether the following items are carried on by inmates or officials.
If by officials, what officials?

a. Edited
b. Written
c. Illustrated
d. Printed

4. What official restrictions are placed upon the writing or editing of the paper?

5. How large an outside circulation has it?
To whom does it go? (Libraries, teachers, prisoners' families, etc.)

6. Do you consider that it helps to rehabilitate the prisoners much, little, or much? (Check which)

7a. If your institution has no prison journal or paper, will you explain briefly why?

b. If it had one that has been discontinued, when?
What was its name?

c. If possible, will you write a brief history of the journal or paper in your institution?

Signature of person answering _____

Official Position _____

Date received _____

A 1935 Directory of Active and Discontinued Prison Journals

As obtained from the Questionnaire Sent Out to All Institutions

Listed in the Official Directory, June, 1934

as Compiled by the American Prison Association.

1. Alabama Boys' Industrial School--The Boys' Banner
2. Arizona State Industrial School--Young Citizen formerly the Gleaner
3. California State Prison, San Quentin--The Bulletin
4. Preston School of Industry, California--Preston Review
5. Whittier State School, California--The Sentinal
6. Colorado State Industrial School--Industrial Training School News
7. Connecticut School for Boys--Hilltop Hubbub
8. (Connecticut State Farm for Women--The Star--(discontinued)
   (Connecticut State Prison for Women
9. Connecticut State Prison--The Monthly Record
10. Long Lane Farm, Connecticut--The Daisy Leaf
11. Delaware Industrial School for Girls--Woods Haven Echoes
12. New Castle County Workhouse, Delaware--Greenbank News--(discontinued)
13. Women's Prison, Delaware--Greenbank News--(discontinued)
14. National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.--The Boys' Opportunity
15. Florida Industrial School for Boys--The Yellow Jacket
16. Florida State Farm--State Farm News
17. Idaho Industrial Training School--The Gem State Argus
18. St. Charles School for Boys, Illinois--The Boy Agriculturist
19. State Reformatory, Illinois--The Pioneer--(discontinued)
20. Illinois State Penitentiary--Joliet Post--(discontinued)
21. State Training School for Girls, Illinois--Campus Gazette
22. State Reformatory for Women, Illinois--Trail Blazer
23. House of Correction, Illinois--The Corrector
24. Indiana Boys' School--Indiana Boys' School Herald
25. Indiana Reformatory--The Reflector
26. Men's Reformatory, Iowa--Reformatory Press
27. Iowa Training School for Boys--The Training School Echo
28. Iowa State Penitentiary--The Presidio
29. Industrial School for Boys, Kansas--Oasaycap Chronicle
30. Girls' Industrial School, Kansas--Sunflower Gazette--(discontinued)
31. Kansas State Industrial Reformatory--The Reformatory Herald
32. Kansas State Penitentiary--The Golden Rule--(discontinued)
33. Kentucky State Reformatory--Mutual Welfare Journal--(discontinued)
34. Kentucky Houses of Reform--Blue Grass Messenger--(discontinued)
35. Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Kentucky--Ormsby Village News
36. State Industrial School for Girls, Louisiana--Demi-Tasse Dispatch--(discontinued)
37. State School for Girls, Maine--Hilltop News
38. Maine State Prison--Vox--(discontinued)
39. Maryland Training School for Boys--School News--(discontinued)
40. Maryland House of Correction--M. H. C. Bulletin
41. Maryland Penitentiary--Square Deal--(discontinued)
42. Montrose School for Girls, Maryland--The Oriole
43. Industrial School for Girls, Massachusetts--The Threshold--1934-1935--name changes each year.
44. Massachusetts Reformatory--Our Paper
45. Massachusetts Reformatory for Women--Seed--Poetry
    Town Crier--Current Events

Directory of Prison Journals
(continued)

46. Massachusetts State Prison--The Mentor
47. Massachusetts State Prison Colony--The Colony
48. Michigan State Prison--The Spectator
49. Michigan Reformatory--The Hill-Top News
50. Boys' Vocational School, Michigan--The Vocational Enterprise
51. Girls' Training School, Michigan--Tuba Oppidi--(discontinued)
52. State House of Correction and Branch of Michigan State Prison--Marquette Inmate
53. Detroit House of Correction, Michigan--De-Ho-Co News formerly Progress
54. Home School for Girls, Minnesota, Home School Journal
55. Minnesota State Prison--The Prison Mirror
56. Minnesota State Reformatory--The Pillar formerly The Owl
57. State Training School for Boys, Minnesota--The Riverside
58. Missouri Training School for Boys--Our Boys' Magazine
59. State Industrial Home for Girls, Missouri--New Deal
60. Industrial Home for Negro Girls, Missouri--Hello--Quarterly Progress--Annual
61. Algoa Farms--Intermediate Reformatory, Missouri--Algoa Floodlights
62. Montana State Industrial School--The Boys' Messenger
63. Vocational School for Girls, Montana--Meadow Lark
64. State Industrial School, Nebraska--State Industrial School Times
65. N. J. State Home for Boys--The Advance
66. N. J. State Home for Girls--School Spirit
67. N. J. State Reformatory--The N. J. R. News
68. N. J. State Reformatory for Women--The Assembly Observer--(discontinued)
69. N. J. Reformatory--The Reflector
70. Sing Sing Prison, New York--Star of Hope, and Star-Bulletin--(discontinued)
71. Albion State Training School, New York--The News Box
72. Westfield State Farm, New York--Campus Frolic
73. Elmira Reformatory, New York--The Summary
74. Institution for Male Defective Delinquents, New York--Nip-An-Tuck
75. Attica State Prison, New York--The Attican
76. Walkill State Prison, New York--The Medium--(discontinued)
77. N. Y. State Training School for Boys--State School News
78. N. Y. State Industrial and Agricultural School--Industry Monthly News--(discontinued)
79. North Carolina State Prison--Prison News
80. Stonewall Jackson Training School, North Carolina--The Uplift
81. North Dakota State Penitentiary--The Reflector--(discontinued)
82. State Training School--North Dakota--S. T. Siren
83. Boys' Industrial School, Ohio--Industrial School Journal
84. Girls' Industrial School, Ohio--G. I. S. World
85. Ohio Penitentiary--Ohio Penitentiary News
86. Ohio State Reformatory--The New Day formerly The Reformatory Chronicle, and The Bulletin
87. London Prison Farm, Ohio--London Prison Farmer
88. State Industrial School for Girls (White), Oklahoma--The Climbers' Record formerly Cross Roads
89. Oklahoma State Penitentiary--The Tidings
90. Oregon State Penitentiary--Lend a Hand--(discontinued)
91. State Training School for Boys, Oregon--Our Boys formerly Campus Cullings--(discontinued)
92. Eastern State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania--Pen Points--(discontinued)
93. The Glen Mills Schools, Pennsylvania--The Boys' Journal

Directory of Prison Journals
(continued)

94. Sleighton Farm, Pennsylvania--Question
95. Pennsylvania Industrial School--Reformatory Record
96. Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania--Keystone
97. Western State Penitentiary (Rockview Branch), Pennsylvania--Rock Re-View
98. (State Prison and Providence County Jail, Rhode Island--Question
(State Reformatory for Men
99. Sockanosset Boys' School, Rhode Island--The Pow-Wow
100. South Dakota Penitentiary--The Messenger
101. State Training and Agricultural School for Boys--The Flash
102. Tennessee Vocational School for Girls (White)--Hi-Lights of T. V. S.
103. State Juvenile Training School, Texas--Texas Training School News
104. Utah State Prison--The Utah Penwiper
105. State Industrial School, Utah--Good Citizen--(discontinued)
106. Vermont State Prison--The Sentinel--(discontinued)
107. Vermont Industrial School--Echoes--(discontinued)
108. Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls--Kilbourne Chronicle--(discontinued)
109. Virginia Industrial School for Boys--V. I. S. News
110. Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls--The Booster
111. Virginia Penitentiary--The Beacon
112. Washington State Penitentiary--Agenda
113. Washington State Reformatory--The Activian
114. State School for Girls, Washington--Campus Echoes
115. State Training School for Boys--Washington--The New Leaf
116. West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls--The Industrial Breezes formerly The Sparks
117. Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys--Big Brother
118. Wyoming Industrial Institute--The Buzzer
119. U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas--The New Era
120. U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington--Island Lantern
121. U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia--Good Words
122. U. S. North-Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania--The Periscope
123. Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia--The Eagle
124. U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio--The Beacon
125. U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma--The Outlook
126. Federal Correctional Camp, Fort Eustis, Lee Hall, Virginia--Camp Fire--(discontinued)
127. U. S. Detention Farm, La Tuna, Texas--The Raven

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   Annual Report of the Board of Prison Commissioners, 1901-1916
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   Annual Report of the Commission of Correction, Department of Correction, 1920-1933.

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[1] Bacon, Corinne, comp., Prison Reform, The Handbook Series, New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1917, p. xiii.

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1. The Bulletin, December, 1934, California State Prison, San Quentin.

2. The Monthly Record, November, 1934, Connecticut State Prison.

3. Hill-Top Hubbub, November, 1934, Connecticut School for Boys

4. The Daisy Leaf, July, 1926 and May, 1934, Long Lane Farm, Connecticut.

5. Woods Haven Echoes, November, 1934, Delaware Industrial School for Girls.

6. The Boys' Opportunity, Year Book, 1933-1934, The National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.

7. The Yellow Jacket, November 17, 1934, Florida Industrial School for Boys.

8. The Gem State Argus, June 30, and December 15, 1934, Idaho Industrial Training School for Boys and Girls.

9. The Corrector, November, and December, 1934, House of Correction, Chicago, Illinois.

10. Oakdale Trail Blazer, April 30, 1933, Illinois State Reformatory for Women.

11. The Campus Gazette, March-April, 1934, Illinois Training School for Girls.

12. The Boy Agriculturist, May, 1934, St. Charles School for Boys, Illinois.

13. The Indiana Boys' Herald, February 16, 1934, Indiana Boys' School.

14. The Presidio, December, 1934, Iowa State Prison.

15. Men's Reformatory Press, December 1, 1934, Men's Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa.

16. The Training School Echo, December, 1934, Iowa Training School for Boys.

17. The Oasaycap Chronicle, November, 1934, Boys' Industrial School, Kansas.

18. The Ormsby Village News, April, and November 15, 1934, Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Kentucky.

19. Hilltop News, October, 1934, State School for Girls, Maine.

20. The Oriole, January, 1935, Montrose School for Girls, Maryland.

21. The Eagle, 1934, Industrial School for Girls, Massachusetts.

22. The Colony, November 1, 15, 1934; January 1, 15, February 1, 1935, Massachusetts State Colony, at Norfolk.

23. The Mentor, June, 1933, Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown.

24. The Seed, March 12, 1933, Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women.

25. The De-Ho-Co News, December, 1934, Detroit House of Correction, Illinois.

26. The Vocational Enterprise, October, 1934, Boys' Vocational School, Michigan.

27. Hill-Top News, November, 1934, Michigan Reformatory.

28. Marquette Inmate, December, 1934, State House of Correction and Branch of Michigan State Prison.

29. The Prison Mirror, November 29, 1934, Minnesota State Prison.

30. Home School Journal, December, 1934, Home School for Girls, Minnesota.

31. The Riverside, June, July, August, November, 1934, Minnesota State Training School for Boys.

32. Our Boys' Magazine, November, 1934, Missouri Training School for Boys.

33. The Boys' Messenger, August 16, November 16, 1934, Montana State Industrial School for Boys.

34. The Advance, March, 1929, N. J. State Home for Boys.

35. The N. J. R. News, November, 1934, N. J. State Reformatory.

36. School Spirit, November, 1934, N. J. State Home for Girls.

37. Nip-An-Tuck, November 30, 1934, Institution for Male Defective Delinquents, New York.

38. Campus Frolic, November, 1934, Westfield State Farm, New York.

39. The Summary, August, 1934, Elmira Reformatory, New York.

40. The Attican, February, 1935, Attica State Prison, New York.

41. The Prison News, December, 1934, January, 1935, North Carolina State Prison.

42. Ohio Penitentiary News, December 1, 1934, Ohio State Penitentiary.

43. The London Prison Farmer, November 24, 1934, London Prison Farm, Ohio.

44. The Industrial School Journal, January, 1935, Ohio Boys' Industrial School.

45. G. I. S. World, December, 1934, Ohio Girls' Industrial School.

46. Climbers' Glen, May, 1934, Oklahoma State Industrial School for Girls (White).

47. Keystone, November, 1934, Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania.

48. The Rock Re-View, November, 1934, Rockview Branch, Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania.

49. Question, June, 1934, Sleighton Farm, Pennsylvania.

50. The Boys' Journal, November, 1934, The Glen Mills Schools, Pennsylvania.

51. The Question, November, 1934, Rhode Island State Prison.

52. The Pow-Wow, November, 1934, Sockanosset School for Boys, Rhode Island.

53. The Messenger, December, 1934, South Dakota Penitentiary.

54. The Utah Penwiper, June 5, 1932, October, 1934, Utah State Prison.

55. The Booster, December, 1934, Virginia Industrial School for Girls.

56. The V. I. S. News, November, 1934, Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

57. The Beacon, October, 1934, Virginia Penitentiary.

58. The Activian, September, November, 1934, Washington State Reformatory.

59. The Agenda, December, 1934, Washington State Penitentiary.

60. The Industrial Breezes, November, 1934, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

61. The Big Brother, November, 1934, Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

62. The New Era, November, 1934, U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

63. The Island Lantern, October 5, 12, 1934, U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington.

64. Good Words, December, 1934, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

65. The Periscope, December, 1934, U. S. North-Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

66. The Eagle, Fall Issue, 1934, Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

67. The Beacon, February 1, 1935, U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio.

68. The Outlook, February, 1935, U. S. South-Western Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma.

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   (Reformatories for Men) p. 544
   (Reformatories for Juveniles) pp. 560-561

The New York Prison Association and The American Prison Association sent me two typewritten lists containing lists of prison magazines as recorded by them.

In the New York Prison Association List, compiled from their 1930 List and from the List in The Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts, 1934, I noticed several variations in the names of the magazines sent to me from some of the institutions. I did not make footnotes for these variations in the body of the thesis as I felt that they would be confusing.

The Eagle, the publication of the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, is listed as The Alderson Advertiser;

Hill-Top Hubbub of the Connecticut School for Boys, as The Dawn;

The Star of the Connecticut State Farm for Women, as Echoes from The Farm;

Oasaycap of the Kansas Boys' Industrial School as The Chronicle;

The Golden Rule of the Kansas State Penitentiary, as The Square Deal;

Blue Grass Messenger of the Kentucky House of Reform, as House of Reform News;

Pen Points of the Eastern State Penitentiary as The Umpire;

The Sentinel of the Vermont State Prison, as The Prison Monitor;

The Agenda of the Washington State Reformatory, as Our View Point.

The West Virginia Penitentiary reported that they do not publish a journal yet they are listed as publishing Work and Hope.

I think these variations are explainable if we consider the frequent changes in the administrative personnel of these institutions. The present officials in charge probably do not know the history of the publications.